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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 34 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Japan's Rebuff To Naval Powers

Armaments Race Inevitable

War Minister Blames Russia And China

No Scrapping Of Programme Till International Relations Improve

TOKIO, February 8.

Gen. Sugiyama, War Minister, stated that it would be inevitable for Japan to increase her armament programme in view of the international situation, particularly on account of the armaments of Soviet Russia and China.

Disarmament was extremely difficult, until international relations were rectified fundamentally.

DREAD OF ENEMY

Gen. Sugiyama declared that the Soviet had an enormous air-fleet within striking distance of the Japanese coast. The strength of the Soviet Air Force in the Far East was about 1,500 aeroplanes, most of which were assigned to Vladivostok and other bases in maritime provinces.

Gen. Sugiyama also referred to the remarkable increase of the air forces of foreign Powers.

He was addressing the members of the House of Representatives.

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

A spokesman of the Home Office announced that the Government were seeking to make the Anti Comintern Pact more effective. —Reuter.

CHINESE PORT THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION

Ultimatum From Japanese Navy To Surrender

AMOY, February 8.

Vernacular newspapers report that an ultimatum from the Japanese Fleet, blockading the port, states that unless the city is surrendered very soon it will be completely destroyed from air. Amoy is apparently without air defences.

Forty people were killed and many wounded in an air raid on February 3 while on February 4, two Japanese warships bombarded the forts and wireless station but caused negligible damage.

The forts vigorously replied and the warships proceeded to sea and disappeared.—Reuter.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHINA

Half Of Capital To Be Provided By New Govt.

PEKING, Feb. 7.

It is announced the new Federal Reserve Bank of China will open for business here and at Tientsin on March 1, with a capital of 50 million dollars, half subscribed by the Government and half by eight participating Chinese banks

The regulations require at least 40 per cent. to cover for note issue must be gold, silver and foreign currency and the remaining 60 per cent Government securities, other bonds, and bills guaranteed by the Government.—Reuter.

NO PACT WITH BRITAIN

Cordell Hull's Denial In Letter To Senator

WASHINGTON, February 8.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a letter to Senator Pittman, denied that the United States had any agreement with Great Britain "relating to war or the possibility of war". He also denied that the United States was bound by any agreement with any Power in connection with the operations of the United States Navy.

Mr. Pittman read a letter in the Senate.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOTE TO JAPAN

PARIS, Feb. 8.

The French Note to Japan on Naval Construction has been published.

It is similar to but not identical with, the British and American Notes.

The chief difference is that it contains no fixed date by which a reply is requested.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION TO FORGE AHEAD?

LONDON, February 8.

A possible acceleration of the activities of the Non-Intervention Committee is understood to have been discussed to-day when Lord Plymouth saw separately at the Foreign Office M. Corbin, Count Grandi and M. Maisky. He will see the German Charge d'Affaires tomorrow.

The Non-Intervention Sub-Committee will meet on Friday or early next week.—Reuter.

Loyalty To Congress Decisions

Discussion Does Not Mean Differences Among Leaders, Says Jawahar

AMRAOTI, Feb. 8.

The Berar Provincial Conference passed numerous resolutions important among them being opposition to Federation, application of sim formula to Berar, remission of Land Revenue, free grazing to agriculturists' cattle, issuing of Arm Licenses liberally, establishing Seva Dals in villages, etc.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, addressing the Conference announced that no differences of any kind existed among Congress leaders but it was essential to discuss various problems and consider different views, once the decision was made everybody was bound to obey it. Personally he disagreed with several matters but had to act according to the decisions finally reached.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH SATISFACTORY

Gandhiji Leaves For Haripura

WARDHA, Feb. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi's condition is satisfactory in spite of the strain of the recent consultations with leaders and Working Committee deliberations. The Systolic blood pressure is 164. Dysystolic 102.

Gandhiji with his party is leaving by the night Express for Haripura via Amalner and is opening Khadi and All-India Village Industries Exhibition there on February 10.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi left for Akola after seeing Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi.

Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, examined Gandhiji to-day.—A. P.

BELGAUM DEMANDS RELEASE OF DETENUS

BELGAUM, Feb. 8.

A public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Jiwanrao Yalgi expressed deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Harendranath Munshi in jail and urged the immediate release of all political prisoners still interned.

A similar resolution was passed at a separate meeting of ladies under the presidentship of Mrs. Shantabai Nargunkar.—A.P.

NO CHANGE IN NAZI FOREIGN POLICY

PARIS, Feb. 8.

It is understood that the German Ambassador has informed M. Delbos that the recent reforms in Germany implied no change in Germany's foreign policy.—Reuter.

PRINCE NICHOLAS DEAD

ATHENS, Feb. 8.

The death has occurred of Prince Nicholas of Greece, father of the Duchess of Kent.—Reuter.

Duchess Of Kent Hurries To Father's Bedside

ATHENS, Feb. 2.

Extreme unction was administered to Prince Nicholas, who has been ill for some weeks and suddenly worsened last night. His daughter the Duchess of Kent interrupted her holiday with the Duke in the Austrian Tirol and is hurrying to the Prince's bedside.

The Duke is returning to London alone.—Reuter.

TENNYSON TO RETIRE

Fight For Rubber In Bombay Will Be His Last Match

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

"I am retiring from first class cricket after the Bombay match", declared Lord Tennyson to the Associated Press representative tonight.

"I am now 48", added Lord Tennyson, in explanation.

Lord Tennyson continued: "The last first class cricket, which I will play is the Fifth Test match against India, which commences in Bombay on February 12. I will have no more of first class cricket.

"As captain of the side I think the team has been very popular throughout the tour, both on the field and off. The hospitality in India has been marvellous throughout and we await a great struggle for the rubber in Bombay".—A. P.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION

Tairsee On Stadium Controversy

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana has issued the following statement:—

"As enquiries are made of the Hindu Gymkhana by letters and phones which it is impossible to answer individually, and with a view to acquainting the general Hindu cricket loving public of Bombay, the Hindu Gymkhana desires to say that as the matters under dispute with the Cricket Club of India regarding seating accommodation are not settled, and as the position of the Hindu Gymkhana vis-a-vis the Stadium is the same as before, the Hindu Gymkhana expects that the Hindus, as in the past, will co-operate with it."

Tennyson's XI For Bombay

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Lord Tennyson's team is leaving for Bombay tomorrow morning.—A. P.

Tennyson's Team Entertained

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Lord Tennyson and his team were entertained at dinner tonight by the Madras Cricket Association which was largely attended. H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar were among the guests.—A. P.

CLOUSTON CRASHES: WILL RETURN HOME

NICOSIA, (Cyprus), Feb. 8.

Clouston crashed, when landing here this morning owing to the burst of a tyre. No-body was hurt. The airmen propose returning to England by boat on February 10. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DELHI P.C.C.'s DEMAND

NEW DELHI, February 8.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee after having given most careful thought to the trend of administration of the Delhi Province during the past three years has requested the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee to authorise the Committee to adopt such measures, including Non-Violent Civil Disobedience, as might be necessary to terminate the anomaly of autocratic Government in Delhi.—A.P.

London Support To Prohibition

Duke Of Westminster Hopes All Provinces Will Adopt Dry Policy

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Premier of Madras has received the following letter from the Secretary of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee of United Kingdom, London, of which the Duke of Westminster is the President and the Archbishop of Canterbury and York and other Bishops are Vice-Presidents.

"At a reception held in London in December last to celebrate the Jubilee of the above Committee, I was instructed to send a message good cheer and congratulation to the people of India on the adoption of Prohibition in some Provinces. India in recent years has taken a strong lead against liquor traffic and this further attempt to rid itself of its ravages is a fine example to the rest of the world.

"We sincerely hope that the remaining Provinces will soon come in line so that the whole of India will be able to continue its advancement unfettered by a trade, which has proved a course of so much depredation and misery among people".—A.P.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES UNLOADED

Calcutta Chamber's Call To Dealers To Boycott Consignment

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The Bankline steamer "Incomati", which reached here yesterday from Zanzibar with a consignment of cloves left the Gardenreach Jetty this afternoon, after having unloaded the entire consignment consisting of 300 bags. Possible Indian purchasers have so far refrained from interesting themselves in the matter and the consignment is now lying in the Jetty.

BOYCOTT IT

Following the rumour that some Indian merchants might be persuaded to purchase these cloves the Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a communication this afternoon to all Indian clove-importers, urging the desirability of sticking to the boycott resolve and not to take delivery of the consignment.

"Incomati' is now proceeding to the Kidderpore Drydock, from where it will leave on February 10.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the steamer left Zanzibar on January 18 and arrived at Madras on February 3, leaving for Calcutta the next day, the boycott at Madras having been a complete success.—A. P.

BUDGET SESSION

Bombay Assembly To Meet On Feb. 25.

The following notification appear in "Bombay Government Gazette" (Extraordinary) issued on Tuesday:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to summon the Bombay Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to summon the Bombay Legislative Council to meet at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th March, 1938.

How Prohibition Can Be Made Success

DR. GILDER ADUMBRATES BOMBAY GOVT. POLICY

While Obstacles Existed In United States, Conditions In India Favour It

"Government consider that much of the present consumption of excisable articles results from the facility with which they can be obtained locally, and that if consumers be put to trouble and expense in obtaining their supplies from a distance, the majority will greatly reduce their consumption or abandon the habit entirely."

Thus said the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, in the course of a talk he gave at a joint meeting of the Indian and European Groups, at the Green's Hotel on Tuesday evening.

The members of the Groups, listened with keen interest to the Minister's exposition of the Prohibition policy, while leisurely sipping their wanted drinks, with equal relish.

Mr. B. D. Banaji presided.

VITAMIN THEORY EXPLODED

Referring to the famous Vitamin 'B' argument he pointed out that there was evidence to show that nervous and mental symptoms, from which devotees of alcohol suffer are very closely allied to similar symptoms in Beri Beri and in Pellagra diseases, due to the absence of Vitamin 'B'. Excess of alcohol interfered with nutrition and an alcoholic stomach fails to absorb Vitamin 'B'.

Continuing the Minister traced a history of the excise administration in the Province since the time of the Peshwas, when drunkenness was a crime punished by fines, prison and flogging.

In 1924 the Government, in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee appointed by itself, declared in favour of prohibition. In 1926 a Committee was appointed to calculate the net loss likely to accrue from total Prohibition. They reported that the loss would be Rs. six crores per annum.

This report made people realise that the progress of Prohibition depended on the willingness of the Province to submit to additional taxation.

PROHIBITION INACTION.

Outlining the Prohibition policy of the Government the Hon. Minister said:—

"We have already declared Ahmedabad City and three rural areas as dry areas. A dry area has carefully to be distinguished from a Prohibition area. In the latter the possession of potable alcohol or opium or other excisable articles even in small quantities is a crime, in a dry area, there is no sale of these articles and possession is limited to small quantities for personal use. Ahmedabad Municipal area, Cantonment and 27 surrounding villages will be affected.

TIGHTENING MEASURES.

"Government will not grant any licence beyond May 20, 1938, for the sale to the public of country liquor, toddy, foreign liquor including spirits, wines, beers, etc., in the dry area. No country liquor shops, toddy shops, foreign liquor "off" and "on" shops, will exist, nor will hotel or refreshment rooms, including the railway refreshment room, be allowed to sell liquor.

NEXT STEP.

"If the sales at the surrounding shops should show little or no increase, and there should be no signs of extensive smuggling, it will be legitimate to infer that most people in Ahmedabad are willing to give up the consumption of excisable articles, rather than take trouble to get them and that, therefore, further restrictions may shortly be enforced with prospects of success. Similarly a license for a foreign liquor "off" shop will be given at some suitable place to provide for the need of those, who drink foreign liquor."

COST OF PROHIBITION.

Continuing the Hon. Minister said:—A large number of shops have been increased during the last few years. We hope to close at least 400 possibly more of these shops. This will entail a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs.

NEED OF PUBLIC'S HELP.

"Non-political prohibition or temperance societies will be recognised and encouraged and given representation on Excise Advisory Committees.

"Efforts are also being made to provide employment for those who will be thrown out. Gur and vinegar manufacture from toddy will employ a fair number.

MORE STRINGENT STEPS.

"We are also going a bit further and thinking of declaring one area in the province a prohibition area—if our finances permit—where not only will there be no sales, but where even the possession of liquor will be a crime. The area selected will be one where popular opinion is strong and people definitely demands it. This part of the work will start a little later in the year."

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

The Hon. Minister made a survey of the causes that lead to the failure of Prohibition in America and enumerated the forces working for Prohibition in India. All the religions of India advocated abstinence so that the force of orthodoxy worked for Prohibition.

The newspapers, with rare exceptions supported Prohibition. Women in India were another great force working for Prohibition. There were no dance halls nor cabarets in India, nor was there any dining out.

The greatest cause of the failure of Prohibition in America was the "rebellious lawlessness of the respectable." Fortunately for India this force was entirely on the side of Prohibition.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

In conclusion the speaker said: "It is because we feel we have the generality of people with us that we are so confident of success. We know that we can rely on the whole-hearted co-operation, not only of all organisations interested in public betterment, but of the public in general. In the ultimate result, it is only public opinion, which can effectively discourage the consumption of alcohol and intoxicating drugs."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Smart energetic Canvassers and Agents for Narayan Dhoop and other Ayurvedic preparations. Apply, with 1 anna stamp, stating qualifications. The Ojha Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Bunder Road., Karachi. (9773)

Wanted an experienced managing clerk for a Solicitors firm. Must be a good draftsman. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 9785, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let. Three, four and five rooms flats, with all conveniences at 164A, Vincent Road, Dadar. Apply within or 'phone 42574. (9778)

Small airy flats for Europeans in Ahmed Chamber, behind Regal Cinema at Apollo Bunder. High locality. Lift, Electric Geyser, etc., provided. Rent Rs. 90—125 Available from March 1st. See landlord on premises. (9775)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9774, "Bombay Chronicle"

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Famous Hydrocele expert (of K. Edulji's, Calcutta) on short visit to Bombay. Write to S. Hathikhanawalla, 759, Dadar Parsi Colony. (9799)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Indian—Prof. Gill will give free consultations for two days. Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesies past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Visit 2 to 6. Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (9796)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell Household requisites on liberal terms. Apply ao P.B. No. 271, Madras. (9791)

Wanted Agents and canvassers throughout India on pay or commission or on both. Apply immediately to: R. S. B. V. Buti, Nagpur. (7773)

Wanted at once Divisional Chief Agents for an established and progressive Life Insurance Company in confirmity with the New Insurance Bill. Pay Rs. 50-5-150 with T. A. and Office. Only those capable of appointing agents should apply in confidence Box No. 9727 "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. Preference will be given to unemployed workers.

Applications are invited for Chief Agencies for Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency from gentlemen of good address and ability for a well-established provident insurance office run on sound lines. Selected candidates and their sub-agents will get benefits of free life insurance policy, Provident Fund and Hereditary Renewals. Rare opportunity. Apply to Eastern Assurance Co., Ltd., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta. (9773)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for equipping a 125-K.W. Electric Sub-Station in Sir Taktashinhji Hospital Compound" with high tension and low tension switch-gear, distribution panels, high tension (3300-V) overhead transmission lines and low tension underground cable services to various buildings. The work is estimated at Rs. 22,000. The tenders must reach not later than 17th February, 1938 Copies of Specifications, tender forms, and full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned on prepayment of Rs. 5.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer,
Bhavnagar, P. W. D.
(7859)

NOTICE.

THE NEW SWASTIK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. TRIKAMLAL CHHAGANLAL CHOKSI of Ahmedabad has retired from the firm of the Managing Agents of the NEW SWASTIK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and the name and style of the Managing Agency Firm has been changed from "Churi Choksi & Co." into "CHURI & CO."

CHURI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Albert Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 39607 in respect of Ten Ordinary shares Nos. 443131 to 443135 & 426141 to 426145 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Bai Gulabben Babubhai and Babubhai Bhagubhai Jhaveri has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 9-2-1938. 9797.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE LEASE OF SURPLUS LAND AT MATUNGA.

The Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, will receive tenders up to 3 p.m. on 3rd March, 1938, for the lease of land, for a term of 999 years situated at Matunga comprising of B.I.T. plots Nos. 546, 547, and 549 to 554, in possession of this Railway and measuring 9641 sq. yards.

Conditions of Tender, plan of the site and tender form may be obtained from Messrs Gilbert Lodge & Co., Estate Agents, Improvement Trust Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on a payment of Rs. 5 per set which amount will not be refunded.

(7834)

NOTICE.

Policy No. HZ. 5431 issued in favour of Mr. Dinshaw Fakirji Wadia, Representative, Messrs. M. B. Billimoria, c/o. Shree Cinema, Cambay is reported to have been lost. The policy-holder has applied for duplicate policy. Unless any objection against issue of duplicate policy is lodged with us within one month of publication of this notice the company will issue the same to the policy-holder.

Dr. HANS SOMMER, Ph. D.,
General Manager for India, Burma & Ceylon.
Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited.
Qutab Road, Delhi.
7878.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1547 of 1937.

MOTILAL RAMKUMAR and Anr ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ODHAVJI ANANDJI and Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,
ODHAVJI ANANDJI, Defendant No. 1.
HARISCHANDRA ODHAVJI, Defendant No. 4.
BABUBHAI ODHAVJI, Defendant No. 5.
and
SHAMBHOO HEMRAJ, Defendant No. 6, abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you and others for a declaration that by virtue of the deposit of title deeds on the 6th April, 1929, the Ginning Factory known as "Odhavji Anandji Ginning Factory" particularly described in Ex. "A" to the Plaint together with the machinery, appurtenant thereto and the right, title and interest of all the Defendants therein are equitably mortgaged with the plaintiffs to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 90,651-12-3 with further interest on Rs. 84,330-8-3 at 4 per cent per annum from 1st September, 1937, that the Defendants (Defendants 1 and 2 also as Managers of the defendants joint family and defendants 7 and 8 to the extent of their interest in the properties belonging to the defendants' joint family) be decreed and ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs 90,651-12-3 with further interest on Rs. 84,330-8-3 from 1st September, 1937, till payment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, that in the event of the defendants' failure to pay the aforesaid decretal amount within such time as may be fixed by this Hon'ble Court in that behalf, the said Odhavji Anandji Ginning Factory particularly described in Ex. "A" to the Plaint together with all the machinery appurtenant thereto and all the right, title and interest of the defendants therein be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court with liberty to the Plaintiffs to appropriate the net sale proceeds thereof in or towards satisfaction of the decretal amount, for Receiver, injunction and further and other relief, that the hearing of the suit is fixed at 11 a.m. on 2nd March, 1938. In default of your appearance on that day the suit will be proceeded 'ex parte.'

Dated this 25th day of November, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master

Messrs RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
7874.

Public Notices

HARIPURA CONGRESS

INCREASED TRAIN SERVICE ON Bhusaval — Amalner — Surat Section

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY ADVISED that No. 302 MIXED will run as usual on the 10th February, 1938, between Bhusaval and Amalner, but No. 300 and 314 Mixed Trains will not run and will be replaced by Trains leaving Bhusaval 11-53, 17-46 and 22-51 hours respectively and run through to Surat.

On the 11th February (i.e., after midnight of 10th), the present Bhusaval-Amalner-Surat service will be entirely suspended and will be replaced by the following daily service between Bhusaval and Surat:——

TRAINS.

No. 138 C.R.	leaving Bhusaval	— 4-51 hours.
No. 156 C.N.	— do. —	— 11-53 ,,
No. 142 C.R.	— do. —	— 17-46 ,,
No. 136 C.R.	— do. —	— 22-51 ,,
No. 131 C.R.	leaving Surat	— 6-34 ,,
No. 133 C.R.	— do. —	— 9-53 ,,
No. 137 C.R.	— do. —	— 15-30 ,,
No. 141 C.R.	— do. —	— 22-51 ,,
No. 316	leaving Amalner	— 6-23 ,,
No. 312	— do. —	— 11-53 ,,

If additional trains are required, the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval, will make necessary arrangements to run extra trains to suitable timings.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

7879

GODREJ SOAPS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th February, to Saturday, the 12th March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GODREJ & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1938.
7881.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATOONBIBI, widow of Mahomed Hussein Kokatay of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Piece of Fazandari land, together with the tenements or dwelling houses thereon situate at Mahim Darga Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 384 square yards and registered under New Survey No. 1147 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1081 of Mahim Division and bearing G Ward No. 5271, Street No. 24K and bounded, on East by the property belonging to the Dargah on West by Mahim Bay on South by the property of Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum and on North by the property of Halimabai, wife of Hashum Mitha and occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of February 1938.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(7873)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO UP-COUNTRY BUYERS' and OIL MERCHANTS, Auction sale of about 165 Barrels steam cylinder, Engine, Industrial motor wintex, Forcoil and F. and G. Engine Oils also 7 Cases Greese under instructions from the party concerned on Monday, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Anjirwady Opp. Indian Mattress Co. Lt. Chapsy Bhimji Godown. On view from Friday. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers Tel. No. 22801.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from PALLONJI PESTONJI SIDHWA, the property hereunder described.

All persons having or claiming any share, right title, claim, or interest to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easements, maintenance, possession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 3448 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and in the Record of Rights of the Khot of Vile Parle as under:—

Non-Agriculture No. 200'c. area 3448, assessment Rs. 3-2-9 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rajaram Tukaram, on or towards the North by the water-course or Nalla and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. H. M. Seervai and others.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1938

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7872.

1500-year-old Hindu Dance Art brought back to Bombay by

DEVI DJA'S

BALI & JAVANESE DANCERS

From

SAT. 12th FEB.

AT

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AROUND THE COURTS

Mr. Robinson, Manager of Cox and Kings Co., was cross-examined when the hearing of the case in which Mr. Flower, an insurance assessor, and Chotalal Maganlal stand charged with cheating in respect of a false fire insurance claim of the value of about Rs. 4,500.

The case is proceeding

Sub-Inspector Shewade of the Anti-Gambling Squad carried out three raids at Khimji Nagji Chawl, Tulshi Pipe Road, at No. 49, Goghe Street, (a Grocer's Shop) and at Manji Nathubhai's building, Jail Road, Umarkhadi, where he arrested ten persons in all

The accused were bailed out till the 18th inst.

The Gamdevi, Kalachowky and Bhoiwada police, arrested persons at Gowalia Tank Road, Currey Road and Amer Merwanji Street respectively on charge of receiving bets on the road.

The three accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 18th inst., at the Girgaum Court.

Chindoo Ambaji was arrested on Monday afternoon by the Agripada Police on a charge of assault and was brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

One Dharma G. Mochi the complainant and the accused were in very bad terms. On Monday afternoon when they were returning from funeral, it is alleged they renewed their enmity by exchanging hot words which ultimately resulted in stabbing the complainant by the accused near the Mahalaxmi Bridge. Though the accused managed to escape the police had to chase him and arrest soon after. He was remanded into the police custody till the 15th instant.

Alleged House-Breakers

Thirteen persons were arrested yesterday by the Maharbowrie Police on charges of theft and house-breaking, and were brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

They were remanded into police custody till the 22nd inst. pending investigation.

The mother of the child was busy in the kitchen room, and her four-year-old child was playing in the gallery on the second floor of a building in second Bhowala Lane, at Bhuleshwar. After some time, the child was peeping on the road by climbing over the verandah railing, when she lost her balance and fell down on the road from the second floor of her building, with the result that the girl sustained injuries, and she was removed to Harikissondas Hospital for treatment of injuries where she died last night.

An inquest was held over the child, and verdict of accidental death was recorded at the Bombay Coroner's Court to-day.

A young boy, named Homi Jehangir Mehta (22), was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday in an unconscious condition.

It appears that he was suffering from the affects of some poison or drug. He died in the hospital.

The inquest was adjourned, for the report of the Chemical Analyser till Feb. 19.

FOUND DEAD IN LATRINE.

A verdict of "suicide" was passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of unidentified male, aged about 25, who was found lying dead in a latrine in Amrit Niwas Building, Bhandarker Road, Matunga, on Feb. 2.

Theft From Currency Office

A bag containing Rs. 2,000 disappeared mysteriously from the Currency Office yesterday afternoon. The police are investigating into the matter.

In this connection, the Palton Road Police have arrested Kali Prasad Ayodhya, a sepoy attached to the Sreenivas Mills Ltd.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to police custody till February 22.

Alleged Conducting Of Gambling In Depots.

Eight raids were carried out last night in the city by the Anti-Gambling Squad and the section police. Twenty arrests were made.

Shantilal Dayalji Kapadia, was arrested along with three others by Sub-Inspector Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad on the third floor of Khandawawala building at Abdul Rehman Street.

They were bailed out at the Girgaum Court till the 21st instant.

Bombay, Tuesday,

FORFEITURE ORDER SET ASIDE

High Court's Order In Gaming Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court set aside the order of forfeiture made by the F. C. City Magistrate of Sholapur and confirmed by the Sessions Judge, in respect of a bag of Rs. 610.

The forfeiture order was a sequel to the conviction of Hussainsaheb Mirasaheb, under Section 4 (a) of the Prevention of Gambling Act. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and it was further ordered that two bags, one containing Rs. 51 and the other Rs. 610 should be forfeited.

JUDGMENT

In their judgment, their lordships observed that under Section 8 of the Act the Magistrate had very wide powers to forfeit the things that are seized at a place of gaming.

In exercising these powers, their lordships thought, the Magistrate ought not to forfeit moneys unless he was satisfied that they were being used for the purpose of gaming. This view had been accepted by the Magistrate who had not forfeited a third bag of Rs. 400. He had rightly forfeited the bag of Rs. 51 because it contained two marked coins on which bets had been made.

The Magistrate, however, was wrong in forfeiting the bag of Rs. 610. The only connection between this money and gaming was that betting slips were found in the same cupboard. But this did not establish that the money had been used for the purpose of gaming.

Their lordships set aside the forfeiture order in respect of Rs. 610.

Accused Gets Life Sentence And Year's Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Kaikini, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, decided a Sessions case yesterday in which one Alladad Mirjaman, residing at Jogeshwari, stood charged under section 302 I.P.C. for having murdered one Suleman Samunderkhan of Jogeshwari and under section 324 for having caused simple hurt to witness Khalil Samunderkhan, brother of the deceased, with a sharp-edged instrument.

The defence was that the injuries were inflicted by the accused in self-defence. The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of 'guilty' under section 304 Part 1 (Culpable homicide) and also under section 324 I.P.C. adding that the offence was committed under provocation.

The Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to transportation for life under section 304 and to one year's R.I. under section 324.

Mr. Y. N. Chapekar, Advocate, defended the accused while the Crown was represented by the Public Prosecutor, Thana.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Demand For Release Of All Politicals

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Students' Union, writes:—

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union held on 4th February 1938 passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union considers the participation by Miss Shanta Gandhi and Messrs. Godiwala and P. K. Kurane in the attempt to continue the A.I.S.F. Conference, as an act of disruption and disloyalty to the A.I.S.F.

Further it is of the opinion that Mr. Rangneker, who was a party to the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the B.P.S.F. on the 23rd January, which, 'inter-alia,' flouted the ruling of the President of the A.I.S.F. Conference, acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the A.I.S.F. and consequently to the interest of Student Movement in the country.

In view of these facts the Committee resolves to report the conduct of the said members to the General Secretary of the A.I.S.F. in response to his request to the same effect.

In view of the disruptive decision taken by the Executive Committee of the B.P.S.F. to recognise a group of students who wrongly styles itself as A.I.S.F. and works against the interest of the A.I.S.F. and the consequent suspension of the B.P.S.F. by the A.I.S.F., the Committee resolves that the Bombay Students' Union hereby disaffiliates itself from the B.P.S.F. and asks the Secretaries to apply for direct affiliation to the A.I.S.F. and submit the constitution of the B.S.U. to the working committee of the A.I.S.F. for its approval as provided in the constitution of the A.I.S.F.

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' union sends felicitations to the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Students' Council to be held at Delhi on the 13th instant and hopes that it would give a bold lead and a constructive programme of action to the student community and wishes it all success.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS.

This meeting of the Bombay Students' Union places on record its admiration for the heroic self-sacrifice of Hirendranath Munshi, who has laid down his life while on hunger-strike in Dacca Jail to improve the condition of political prisoners.

It demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and assures them that the students of Bombay will do everything in their power to rouse public opinion to secure their release.

BIG CROWD AT 'ZIARAT' CEREMONY

Tributes To Memory Of Lady Ali Shah

The "Ziarat" ceremony in connection with the death of Lady Ali Shah took place on Tuesday in three places in Bombay, viz., Khoja Jamatkhana, Hasanabad and Aga Hall.

At the Aga Hall, a number of Parsi and Mogul ladies were also present. About 20,000 persons attended the ceremony when sermons were preached on the exemplary life of Lady Ali Shah and prayers were offered by the Mullahs for the repose of her soul. After the ceremony, food was served to the poor. Prominent among those present at the ceremony were Nawab Shah Rukh Jung Bahadur, Aga Murtaza Khan, Aga Mujid Khan, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Col. Jelal Shah and Mr. M. M. Kazerani representing the Iran Consulate.

Radium Treatment Facilities For Sind

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

A move is afoot to obtain facilities of radium treatment for Karachi, and it is authoritatively learned that donors are prepared to defray the expenses of a scheme envisaging the establishment of a ward for four beds, perhaps, in the Civil Hospital.

There is no radium treatment in Sind at present.—United Press.

The organising committee of the World Eucharistic Congress to be held in Budapest in May has been officially informed that the German Government hold it to be inadvisable that German Catholics should attend the Congress.

TENEMENTS FOR BHANGIS

Thana Municipality Decision For Erection

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

At long last the Thana Municipality has decided to build quarters for Bhangis.

It appears that provision used to be made every year in the last six years' Budgets for building quarters for Bhangis, but the question was being shelved every year for some reason or other.

Mr. Taraporewala moved that one-room tenements for six families be built on the Khartan land situated behind the Thana Municipal Office building. The amendment of Mr. D. M. Nadkarni was that two-room tenements should be constructed at an additional cost of Rs. 600

Mr. Nadkarni contended that his amendment sought to provide the Bhangis with the ordinary amenities of human beings. The main object was to change their ways of living, and this object could not be achieved by building one-room tenements. If the proposition was passed, he said, husband, wife, and children and sometimes a guest would be housed in one room only which would constitute a kitchen as well as bedroom for the family and guests. If the Railway and Police authorities had built one-room tenements for their servants it betrays the capitalist mentality.

Mr. W. A. Rege, supporting the proposition, said that Mr. Nadkarni wanted that their ways of living should be improved. Then why not provide them with dining hall, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom, etc? He thought that for the time being one-room tenement would serve the purpose.

Mr. Lombar also supported the proposition

Votes were taken and only two members voted for the amendment, an overwhelming majority voting for the proposition

It is learnt the Bhangis are dissatisfied with the above proposal.

EVERYONE IN INDIA SHOULD READ THESE *two letters*

32 Boys Gain Average of 3 lbs. 10 ozs. in 30 Days' Feeding of Quaker Oats

ONCE again Quaker Oats has proved its great nourishing qualities—this time in a school feeding test at the Government of Bengal School, Calcutta Madrassah. Read what the Headmaster and the Physical Instructor of the school have to say of the results.

Quaker Oats builds sound, firm flesh, it creates strong, sinewy muscles. It adds vigour and vitality—helps keep you fit and well. It is rich in all the nourishment your system needs. Yet Quaker Oats is not a medicine, it is a delightful, delicious food that you will want to eat for its goodness alone. It fits in perfectly with many of your favourite dishes, is economical and extremely easy to prepare. Quaker Oats is untouched by human hands and conforms to all religious dietary laws.

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WII

CALCUTTA MADRASSAH
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CALCUTTA

Dear Sirs:

The 30 day Quaker Oats Feeding Test in my school has just come to an end and I write to thank you for the splendid results obtained therefrom. Quaker Oats is a cereal we ought to accord a more healthy welcome to India where undernourishment has long been one of the most disturbing factors we are called upon to face. Once again thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely
(Signed) Mohammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur
Headmaster, A. P. Dept.
Calcutta Madrassah

Dear Sirs:

As Physical Director of the Calcutta Madrassah, I was deputed to look after the Quaker Oats Feeding Test in this school.

The Feeding Test class consisted of 32 boys in all and the average gain per boy at the end of the 30 days was 3 lbs. 10 oz. which we at the school consider simply wonderful. The boys seemed to have more energy also and were always on the alert.

I consider Quaker Oats a wonderful health food. I include it in my own daily menu.

Yours very truly
Tomizuddin Ahamed
Physical Instructor
Calcutta Madrassah

Quaker Oats

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Aurangabad).—The issue for the last quarter of the year 1937, is entitled the "Masood Number," published in memory of the late Nawab Masood Jung Sir Saiyed Ross Masood, the son of the late Justice Mahmood and the grandson of the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, founder of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. This number opens with an elegy composed by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, bewailing the death of this gifted son of India. Among the contributors to this special number one finds a galaxy of veteran writers like Sir Abdul Qadir, Khwaja Ghulamus Saiyedain, Dr. Abid Husain, Maulavi Ghulam Yazdani, Saiyed Hashmi, Mian Bashir Ahmad, Maulavi Abdul Haq, Sir Reginald Glancey, Mr. Edward Morgan Forster, Prof. E. E. Spint, Dr. F. Krenkow, Prof. K. M. Panikkar, Mr. A. C. Morrison and Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher. All of these gentlemen have described Sir Ross Masood in their own way, have referred to his outstanding qualities of both the head and the heart and have appreciated his services rendered to the cause of education not only in British India including Aligarh but in Hyderabad and Bhopal States as well. Khwaja Ghulamaus Saiyedain in his well-written article throws a flood of light on Sir Ross Masood's life at Aligarh and dwells at length on the causes which led to his resignation from the University. The description is strictly impartial, and the way in which the distinguished writer pays his tribute to the dead man is both dignified and just. "Urdu" is not in the habit of issuing special numbers like other periodicals and that is the reason why every effort has been made by its learned editor to give various phases of Sir Saiyed Ross Masood's life in as faithful colours as possible. The articles are sure to prove inspiring to the young generation.

With this issue the seventeenth year of this useful quarterly comes to a close.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The November issue which is out only a few days ago, opens with a well-written article on "poetry and modern criticism" by Mr. Ramesh Narain Mathur in which he states that any poetry that is not inspiring and is not a source of life to the community or the nation, is not in a position to last long. In another, interesting article, the writer gives a life-sketch of Masaryk, President of Yugoslavia, and throws light on his personal character. Maulana Nizami Badauni, editor of "Zulqarnain," pays a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Ross Masood and refers to the high ideals which always inspired him to noble actions. "The Hindu poets of Bihar" is the subject-matter of another interesting article by Saiyed Reza Qasim. "Gum Shudah Gauhar" is the translation of a story by Rabindranath Tagore. In the poetry section poems by Nashtar, Josh, Fitrah are well-written.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The January opens with an article by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi reproduced from the "Khatib," now defunct. In another article Mrs. Shaista Akhtar Suhrawardi brings this lesson home to women that real education does not come to an end with the leaving of the school or college and asks them to live always like students. Mr. Abbas Husain Qari deals with the powers of the provincial Governments under provincial autonomy. "Mugaffal Kamra" is a readable story. There are several other interesting articles, stories and poems in this number which will repay perusal.

RISALA-E-TARK-E-MUSKIRAT (Hyderabad, Dn.)—It is gratifying to see that the Hyderabad State is publishing a monthly magazine for the last seven months in order to do propaganda work in connection with prohibition which seems to be the ultimate goal of the State. The articles all pertain to this subject and are well-written. The magazine is conducted by a committee consisting of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians. The annual subscription is Rs. 2-4-0, while a single copy costs annas 3 only.

The Ahmedabad Sessions Judge has acquitted three men of the murder of a villager at Laxmipura, in the South Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad, on August 21, following a dispute over cattle.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

India's Glorious Victory In Madras Test

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

In the fourth unofficial "Test" at Madras, India gained a magnificent victory against Lord Tennyson's team. The margin of conquest was as big as an innings and 6 runs. Never before a foreign team has won or lost a Test match in this country by such a wide difference. Luck undoubtedly played a most important part in the fate of the match. While Vijay Merchant, the Indian Captain, found his luck with the coin for the fourth time in succession, Jupiter Pluvius came to his aid to "flood away" the touring batsmen when their turn came to bat. What a vital factor the toss is may be gauged from the fact that if Merchant had lost it his team would have been in the same predicament as Lord Tennyson's was.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS

The Indian team had entered the field with gloomy forebodings. First of all, they were deprived of the services of two of their best men, Mahomed Nissar and Mushtaq Ali who had played a meritorious part in the success of the home team in the Calcutta "Test." Then the conditions overhead and underfoot were far from satisfactory. Things looked really depressing when the Indian team lost three of their best wickets with only 50 runs on the board. Amarnath, who had scored a century in each of his last three matches against the tourists, was dismissed for 6 runs only. Merchant failed with the bat for the seventh time in successive "Test," though he went in fourth in the batting order! Pope had done the damage.

SILVER LININGS

Then Vinoo Mankad and Dady Havewalla rose to the occasion and relieved India's position. The Bombay left-hander batted gallantly to hit up a bright 44 in his characteristic style. His turned out to be the second best innings of the match. Mankad, however, carried on his useful work till the end, remaining unbeaten with 113 to his credit. But his consistent scoring in every match that he has played against the tourists, the Jamnagar player has proved himself to be "the soundest bat in India to-day"—an appellation Vijay Merchant gloried in a couple of years ago. The intrinsic value of his contribution may be estimated from the fact that every other batsman failed to make the best of the situation. Out of the Indian total of 263 runs, the scores of Mankad and Havewalla only stood out with the extras coming in next with 24. Pope had the distinction of capturing 5 wickets for 51 runs. Gover was particularly innocuous on this occasion.

TOURISTS ROUTED

When the tourists went in to bat, conditions were still worse. For the first time, Amar Singh found the wicket absolutely to his taste. He ran through half the side at the expense of 38 runs only. Mankad joined with him in routing the tourists. He claimed 3 wickets for 6 runs a piece. Hardstaff (29) and Langridge (23 not out) were the only batsmen who could face the Indian attack with any degree of confidence. The rest fell without ever reaching the first decade. 94 was all that the tourists could muster on their first knock which happened to be their smallest total so far. Merchant making himself sure of the weather prospects enforced the follow on, on the visitors.

THE HEROES

The tourists tried hard to avoid an inglorious defeat. But Dame Fortune was totally against them. Intermittent rain and sunshine made the wicket a veritable glue pot and in Amar Singh and Mankad they found two masters of the situation. Worthington (24) Langridge (27) and Wellard (40) made heroic attempts to save an innings defeat. The Jamnagar pair, however, dashed their hopes to pieces. Amar Singh bagged 6 wickets for 58 runs and Mankad 3 for 55. The visitors were dismissed for 163 runs only.

Four players stood out very prominently in this match on the Indian side and they were Vinoo Mankad, Amar Singh, Havewalla and Merchant. Though Vijay failed with his bat, he distinguished himself on the field by holding as many as five catches. It must be attributed to the perfect team work between all ranks which brought India this glorious victory to level up matters between the home team and the tourists. Therefore they deserve high praise for it.

FINAL "TEST"

The tourists will now play their last match in Bombay which has resolved itself into a fifth or final "Test." The honours being even, it will now be fought with great keenness and zeal on both sides. It is sure to be a very interesting engagement. It is encouraging to hear that Mushtaq Ali, who had fallen ill at Madras, has now completely recovered and Nissar will also be able to come down here. Doubts have been expressed about Banerjee who received an injury to his hand in the Fourth Test. Let us hope he will also be fit to play. Gopalan and Bhaya have been dropped from the Fifth "Test," to make room for Nissar and Mushtaq Ali. Ranvir Sinhji of Jamnagar has been invited as the twelfth man. He would step into the team if Banerjee is unable to play.

EVEN CHANCES

It will, perhaps, be the strongest combination that India can put up against the tourists at present. Encouraged as they are by their latest successes, there is every hope that they would be able to win the Fifth "Test" and the "rubber" just as the Australians did, under the captaincy of Don Bradman, against the M. C. C. team last year. It will not, however, be an easy task for the home team by any means. Tennyson's men may be depended upon to fight to the last ditch to regain their lost reputation in Bombay. As is well-known they like the pitches of the Brabourne Stadium very much. Therefore it is sure to be a real battle of wits as much as a trial of strength. Let us hope India will emerge victorious out of the fray and resuscitate her lost reputation in the world of cricket.

A GREAT PITY

Sometime ago there was a talk that the Board of Control was going to do justice to Major C. K. Nayudu at last by appointing him Captain of the Fifth "Test" match in Bombay. This would not only have mended matters with him but would have strengthened the Indian side considerably in every respect. His recent performances gave sufficient evidence of his present form. With him as a leader, Merchant, relieved of his responsibilities and worries, might have fared better with his bat—a mighty asset which has been so far lost to India. But the intriguers have succeeded again to keep him out.

The dispute between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Cricket Club of India, or rather the other communal Gymkhanas, still remains unsolved. I hear that this Gymkhana as well as the other Hindu Clubs would boycott this show—a thousand pities indeed, if true.

EXCELLENT PROPOSAL

It has been broadcasted from Madras that Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Madras Cricket Association—now a Minister of the Madras Cabinet, will be elected President of the Board of Control in place of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who has tendered his resignation. I hope the rumour will come true. We have had enough of princely dictation. It is high time Indian cricket came under democratic administration and control. Dr. Subbaroyan will be an excellent choice as president—well conversant as he is with the subject. It is understood that he is going to have a joint honorary secretary near him, so that he may advise and guide the administration properly and Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the M. C. A., will be given this position. Let us hope these very desirable changes will be effected at an early date.

Rescues His Baby from the Clutches of Bronchitis

New Vaporizing Ointment Avoids Internal "Dosing", Brings Quick Relief

His baby daughter stricken with bronchitis, Mr. M. S. P., of Pakhoke, Ludhiana, took prompt steps. "I rubbed her with Vicks VapoRub," he says, "and let her breathe its medicated vapours. After the first treatment she felt better—now she's altogether well. VapoRub should be on hand in every household."

Even bronchitis, and those deep chest colds that children get, yield quickly to the prompt action of Vicks VapoRub—the remarkable new remedy for colds. There is nothing to swallow, nothing to upset the child's stomach as too much "dosing" often does. All you do is rub this pleasant vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And while he sleeps, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

EMPIRE GAMES CYCLING

Dass Sustains Fall In 10th. Lap

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SYDNEY, Feb. 8.

At Henson Park in the Empire Games cycling finals, 1,000 metres time trial, the winner Porter (Australia) returned 1 minute, 15 2/10ths seconds. Second, Johnson (Australia) returned 1 minute 15 7/10ths seconds. Third, Mills (England) 1 minute, 15 9/10ths seconds. Fourth, M. X. Field (England) 1 minute, 16 3/10ths seconds.

Dass had a painful shoulder and was unable to lift his left arm as a result of last week's injury but he rode gallantly. He was given ovation by the crowd. He is broken-hearted at his bad luck.

IN TEN MILES SCRATCH RACE, First was Maxfield (England) with 24 minutes and 44 seconds. Second was Hicks (England.) Third Rose Ksouth (Africa). Dass fell heavily in the tenth lap, bringing down Lampard (Canada), who was the 11th in the previous event. Dass was carried off in a stretcher, though he was merely stunned. Lampard was not injured.

DASS IN HOSPITAL

Dass was alternating between an unorthodox crouch and a bolt upright position and appeared to throw up his head and lost his control. He suffered from a slight concussion and minor abrasions, when he fell on his head and his crash helmet scraped him. He was removed to the hospital at Marrickville. He is not serious but he is most disconsolate.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

Professionalism Must Be Encouraged, Says Ramaswami

COIMBATORE, (By Mail).

"Cricket in India had a bright future and there was every scope for improvement" observed Mr. C. Ramaswami, the Madras and All-India cricketer in a public lecture on Cricket in India before a large gathering of cricket enthusiasts.

He said that cricket was started in India only about fifty years ago, Bombay taking the lead and sending a team to England in 1886. Parsis continued to be very prominent in the game from the beginning. After tracing the history of early Indian cricket and the various touring teams that visited India from England and vice versa, Mr. Ramaswami dwelt on cricket in the Madras Presidency. He said that if there had been the present organisations and facilities before Madras would have certainly contributed much for cricket.

Another important thing that he would like to lay emphasis upon, said the lecturer, was that professionals should be encouraged in India. For want of proper facilities and sufficient funds, several good players could not come out. Hence in the interest of cricket and other games, professionalism should be encouraged and gate collections should be made. Hardly a single county conducted matches in England without gate collections. Only by collecting money from the public, it should be possible, for those who were responsible for organisation to invite good players and conduct matches, and pay the players. Generally 75 per cent. of the teams consisted of professionals. It was not advisable to make Rajas and Maharajas pay for conducting matches.

Concluding the lecturer said that cricket in India had a very good future and there was every scope for improvement.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS

In the All-India Ambulance Competitions organised by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association and held at New Delhi last week, the team consisting of Cadets H. D. Mehta, M. F. Kamode, R. R. Pavri and M. E. Daruvala (Captain) of the Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Bombay, stood first and carried the Chetwode Ambulance Challenge Shield for Cadets and silver medals and Prize, which were presented by His Excellency the Viceroy at New Delhi on the 4th February 1938.

Panel Of Able Umpires

Early Solution Of Problem In Sight

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The personnel of umpires for test matches in India has assumed considerable importance. It is understood that the resignation of the presidentship of the Board of Control by the Jam Saheb had a great deal to do with this question.

It is contended that since India has attained test status in cricket it is only natural to expect that she, like other countries enjoying the same status, should develop a cadre of her own umpires like every other detail connected with tests.

Visiting captains have more than once pointed out the paucity of good umpires in India but the vicious circle attaching to this important necessity had not been hitherto tackled at all.

This was done on the eve of the Madras test and the results achieved are said to be very promising for the satisfactory solution of that question.

Hassan Shah, the Indian umpire appointed for the Madras test carried out his duties in a manner which earned the approbation of both the captains and it is believed that perseverance with the new experiment will result in the early creation of a panel of able umpires both Indian and English for tests in India.—A. P.

S. AUSTRALIA BEATS VICTORIA

ADELAIDE, Feb. 8.

In the final match of the season between South Australia and Victoria, South Australia won by 125 runs.

South Australia 157 (Sievers six for 43) and 340 (Bradman 85).

Victoria 195 and 177 (Williams five for 52).—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

T. H. Andrew. 12-56 Latest H. M. V. Records Weather. 1-36 Music on Disc. 2-6 Money Market talk in Bengali by R. S. Gupta. 2-26 Religious Musical Programme by Indira Devi. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Ushavaty and Ranjit. 5-46 Sachindra Nath Chatterjee. 6-1 Kankavaty. 6-21 Muneswar Dayal. 6-36 'Maghmandal' By Bani Kumar. 7-15 Rayat—Systems in Agriculture talk in Bengali by H. K. Sanyal. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Manickmala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Peasants and Potters talk by W. C. Wordsworth. 9-36 'When Did They Meet Again?' By Harold Brighouse. 10-16 Selections.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Naat. By Anwar Begam. 8-10 Bai Saraswati Bai. 8-25 Khurshid Begam. 8-40 Khyber Orchestra Sayyan 8-45 Shamshad Begam.

P.M.

5-30 Khyber Orchestra. 5-35 Khurshid Begam. 5-50 Bai Saraswati Bai. 6-10 Anwar Begam. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Anwar Begam. 7-45 Should Boys and Girls be Educated in Same way, debate in Hindustani. 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Bai Saraswati Bai 8-45 Khurshid Begam 9-45 Anwar Begam and Shamshad Begam News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamshad Begam Andhi Jawani 10-0 European Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra: Dhani. 6-10 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Barkat Ali Khan. Ghazal. 7-30 Eman on sitar and violin. 7-35 M. Singh. 8-5 Anwarbai. 8-15 I am glad I did not go to Europe. A talk in Hindustani by C. H. Hasrat. 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 9-0 M. Singh. 9-15 News Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Good Earth. Seed Supply in the Punjab. A talk by K. B. M. Fatehud-din. 10-0 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-10 M. Singh. 10-30 Anwarbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).

GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15-18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).

GSF 15-14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Mary Stuart. A play by John Drinkwater. 8-20 Orchestral Music. 8-30 Palace of Varieties. 9-30 News. 9-50 Recital of Music for Two Pianofortes. 10-10 World Affairs. A talk by J. L. Brierly, Chichele Professor of International Law, University of Oxford.

NEW RECORDS AT SYDNEY

Results Of Empire Games

SYDNEY, Feb. 7.

In the Empire Games in 220 yards White (Ceylon) was third in heat four to Roberts (England) who was heat winner in the games record of 21-5/10 seconds. White qualified for the semi-final but pulled a leg muscle and retired.

O'Connor (Canada) won White's semi-final also in 2-1/5 seconds.

In boxing for featherweights Hendricus (Ceylon) outpointed Worrall (South Africa). In lightweights Hurst (Canada) beat Deniese (Ceylon) on a technical knockout in the third round.

In 110 yards free style Swan (Ceylon) was competing in the heat won by Wilshire (Australia) in 6-1/4 seconds. He had a bad start and finished last, ten yards behind the winner.

BOXING RESULT.

Hendricus 9 st. 1 1/4lb. has outpointed Moran (New Zealand) 9 st. 1 lb.

Hendricus had longer reach and subjected Moran to battering with rights and lefts to the jaw and body. In the second round Hendricus took severe punishment but fought back using left well and won third round. The decision was received with great ovation.

EMPIRE GAMES FINALS, WOMEN'S LONG JUMP:—Winner MISS NORMAN (Australia) 19 feet and 1/4 in., which is a Games record.

Half-Mile:—Boot (New Zealand) Handley (England), Dale (Canada). Time one minute 51 4/10 seconds, games and Australian record. Won by twenty yards and foot.

TWO TWENTY YARDS SEMI-FINALS Winners:—O'Connor (Canada) 21 5/10 seconds, Holmes (England) 21 3/10th games record.

DISCUS THROWING:—Cov (Canada) 146 feet, 10 1/8th inches, games record. Young (Scotland) 141 ft. 2 5/8th inches also breaks records.

WOMEN'S MEDLEY:—Australia 49.1 seconds, which games record. Canada was second and England third.

INVITATION EVENTS:—Two miles walk: Stubbs (Australia) 13 mins. 51 seconds, which is Australian record.

TWO TWENTY YARDS HURDLES:—Sharpley (New Zealand) 24 7/8 seconds (Australian record).

In swimming events only heats held to-day but Leivers (England) made new games record for 1,650 yards with time of 20 minutes 3 6/10 seconds. Dorothy Green (Australia) created new games and Australian record for 440 yards with five minutes 43 seconds.—Reuter.

CAMEL CORPS ROUNDS UP MURDERERS

Stolen Cycle, Watch And Boots Recovered

RUTBAH WELLS (Iraq) (By Mail)

Three men who have confessed to the murder of pilot-officer G. W. Jones, R.A.F., knifed while cycling in the desert last month were all arrested by the famous police camel corps.

Jones' Cycle, watch and boots which were stolen, have been recovered—each at a different place—as well as the dagger with which he was stabbed several times.

Two of the men were arrested not far from the scene of the crime—near lake Habaniyah—but the third 150 miles away where he was taking refuge with people of his tribe.

Considering the area covered and reluctance of local people to give evidence, their capture reflects credit on the police organization.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s. and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s.

A. M.

7-30 Sumati Walkar. 8-0 Erwad A. Bode Exposition of Gathas. 8-15 Sureshbabu of Poona. 8-55 Air Quartet. 11-30 Recorded Programme.

P.M.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded Programme. 5-30 Better Half Hour talk in Gujerati by Gangaben Patel. 6-0 Allabandi Jayapurwalli. 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Stars (Cinema) in their Courses talk in Hindustani by Motilal. 7-45 Nava Gadi Marathi play by Prabhakar Gupte. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Allabandi2Jayapurwali. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-10 Sumati Daru and Party Gujerati Garbas. 9-30 News 9-45 Diary of Babu Mirchi Lal, talk by Harper Collins. 10-0 Maneck Bhagat: Piano. 10-15 Hilda Flanders' Entertainer. 10-30 Seven Sisters drama by Elliot Fraser and V. Aston.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s. TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 AIR Orchestra. 8-10 Zebunnisa of Gwalior. 8-30 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 8-55 Tara Bai of Gadag. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Thumries: Bhairvin.

P.M.

12-30 My Choice. 1-30 Flippancies. 5-0 S. D. Batish. 5-20 Laya, Bol, and Tala demonstration by Ranjan Tara Bai. 5-50 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 6-10 Zebunnisa. 6-30 For Vilagers Only. Market Rates at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 Light Music. 8-0 Current Events review of political events. By L. Deshbandhu Gupta. 8-15 Zebunnisa. 8-40 Ragalap. By Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-55 S. D. Batish Bhajans. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Gramophone Session. 10-0 Early Labour Legislation in India talk by P. P. Pillai. 10-15 Variety Programme. 10-25 Dr. Abernethy one-act play. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s,
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II
31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3.495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Strings. 7-30 Cocktail-Time. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Abdul Aziz Khan. 10-0 to 10-15. Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Zebunnisa. 10-35 Tara Bai. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Light Organ Recital. By

(Continued in col. 4.)

SAGAR'S AMBITIOUS PRODUCTION!

The Flame that Flares without ignition—

The Fire that can never be quenched

LOVE

The Ruler of Hearts, The Dispenser of National Destinies!

You can't keep off This flame if you see

Watan

3rd WEEK

—:Direction:—

MEHBOOB

Starring

★KUMAR
★BIBBO
★MAYA &
★YAKUB

DAILY 5-15, 8, and 10-30.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 2-30 p.m. Matinee

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,

Booking:— SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS
Bombay, 4.

RECORDS ON H. M. V.

RIPLEY
WROTE IT IN HIS
"BELIEVE IT OR NOT"

RANJIT
PUTS IT ON THE SCREEN! WHICH YOU WILL HAVE TO BELIEVE!

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun & Holidays 2-30 p.m.

SEE LIMO The Dog IN SEE MEHROO The Gorilla

TWO ANIMALS WITH HUMAN INTELLIGENCE WORKING WONDERS.

Nightingale

THE WEST END TALKIES

STARRING:—MADHURI, E. BILLIMORIA
ISHWARLAL; GHORI; CHARLIE; DIXIT; RAM APTE; ETC.

LIGHTNING RECOVERY FROM FEVER

Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be re-built, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when all other foods nauseate.

What's more, Horlicks is 100 per cent. nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

Buy Horlicks to-day available every where.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180 P. O. KATRI SARAI
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The most stubborn irritation yields quickly to the soothing effects of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It breaks up congestion, banishes soreness, helps heal inflamed tissue. Safe, pleasant, economical. Keep a bottle of Chamberlain's always in your home. K-16

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 9, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 7, 1356
Parsi: Sherrever 7, 1307
Hightide: 5-29 19-33
Lowtide: 12-23
Sunrise: 7h 10m
Sunset: 6h 36m
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

TAIRSEE—Baj Mulibai, daughter of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, delivered this morning at Poly Clinic, a daughter.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Tuesday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Skene left London on the evening of Saturday February 5.

ADULT FRANCHISE LEAGUE

A meeting of the Adult Franchise League will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Servants of India Society's Hall at 7-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication via Karachi Muscat cable has now been restored. Telegrams for Iran, Iraq and Persian Gulf will be accepted via Karachi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A question and answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p. m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mr. B. S. Dabke has been appointed to be a member of the Adult Education Committee representing the Bombay Millowners' Association in place of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who has resigned.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee constituted under Government on October, 20th, 1936 will be continued for a further period of three years from 21st October, 1937.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar-Vocal, Varahur Muthuswami Iyer-Violin and Palghat Mani-Mridangam at the Asthika Samaj Hall on Thursday the 10th instant at 8-15 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union a programme of "Poetry Recitals" in (English) by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has been arranged to-day (Wednesday)) at 7 p.m. in the "Vimalanand Kopikar's Hall" Saraswath Colony, Santa-Cruz.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, there will be a Public Kirtan to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Besant Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, when Maharaj Shri Narandasji Mayaramji of Kathiawad will give a Kirtan on "Sati Aansuya"

SOCIAL GATHERING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Time Office Staff, Parel, a social gathering was held on Sunday the 6th instant in Kshatraikya Vanmali Hall, Dadar under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Maneckji Hormusji Mirza. A variety programme consisting of Mimicry by Mr. Vaikul, Music by Mrs. Venubai Devasthali, Kavalis and Gazzals by Mr. S. S. Desai was arranged. The function was over with dinner to the members and guests.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS"
A Comedy all will enjoy
Starring
DIANA CHURCHILL
and others

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Fire Over England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wild and Woolly" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"School for Husbands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"A Day at the Races" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Doctor and Nurse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Women Men Merry" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Nightingale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

POHRI JAGIR RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary Adarsh Seva Sangha writes that the Sangha which is one of the pioneer organisations working for Rural Reconstruction in India is organising a Special Session of Pohri Jagir Rural Development Conference, sometime on the 27th or 28th February or in the 1st week of March, 1938.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public condolence meeting of the Teachers and friends of the late Mr. Y. M. Rane, B.A., S.T.C., a member of the Teaching Profession, will be held at the City High School, Thakurdwar, Tram Terminus, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. to condole his sad demise which took place on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Regd. and Unregd. Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

Regd. and Unregd. Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathmore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. "Kenya" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 15-2-1938.

Regd. and Unregd. correspondence upto 12-00 Noon on Wednesday the 16-2-1938.

2. Registered and Unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted up to 12-00 Noon on Wednesday the 16-2-1938, for dispatch by the above steamer.

Khareghat Bust Committee

To mark their appreciation of the extraordinary and valuable services rendered by Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, to the Parsi community, a Committee was formed last year to collect funds and present a marble bust of Mr. Khareghat to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat with a request to instal it in a suitable place. The Trustees have accepted the bust and it is proposed to unveil it before a meeting of Parsi ladies and gentlemen on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at the Hughes Road Estate of the Trustees. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart has consented to preside on the occasion and to perform the ceremony of unveiling the bust.

Sikh Sangat Meeting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A meeting of the Sikh Sangat was held last evening at the Gurudwara Sikh Sangat, under the presidentship of Sardar Prem Singh Vaidya.

The hall was packed with Sikhs and Hindus. In the course of his speech Sardar Prem Singh said that there should not be any restriction for Harijans and temples should be thrown open to every one. He added that caste system was the sole cause which had hindered the progress of India. He appealed to Hindus to be tolerant towards Harijans.

Satara Vaidyas In Conference

A conference of vaidyas of Satara District will be held at Karad on February 26 and 27 under the presidentship of Vaidya Appa Shastri Sathe of Bombay. Prominent Vaidyas from Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur and other places have agreed to attend the conference.

PITO-METER SURVEY

Discussion Over Grant For Work In Corporation

More than an hour was spent by the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday on a simple question, whether they should give an allowance of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per month to a Municipal employee who was given extra work in addition to his own duties. It appears on the 4th March last, the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution to take a Pito-meter Survey of the water mains in the city, with a view to see how the distribution of water in the city works. The Municipal Commissioner in order to reduce the expenditure of the administration instead of employing a new engineer, asked Mr. R. V. Gupte, Acting Assistant Engineer, to undertake the work in addition to his own duties. The work of Pito-meter Survey was started from the 1st November last, and the Municipal Commissioner recommended that Mr Gupte should be given an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per month. The Standing Committee recommended only Rs. 100 per month being given. On this there was a lengthy debate.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that Mr. Gupte had to work from early in the morning at 4 o'clock to supervise the work and he deserved an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per month. The House agreed to the Municipal Commissioner's recommendation.

The Corporation also passed a grant of Rs. 1,57,994 for a contract being entered into with Messrs. Prabhat Construction Co. for construction of a sewer in New Purbhadevi Road with Hume Pipes and another grant of Rs. 1.21.815 for a contract with Messrs. Tejoo Kaya and Co. for providing cement concrete slabs along Bellasis Bridge in connection with the widening of the bridge.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Support To Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill

At a largely attended meeting of the tenants of the Malvi Chawls held on Sunday last at Poibaodi, Parel, it was unanimously resolved to withold the Rents till the landlord removes all the grievances of the tenants regarding sanitation, light, etc. The President of the meeting Mr. S. N. Gokhale, the General Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Association, explained to the audience the main provisions of the proposed Rent Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., and strong support was accorded to the Bill. The president of the meeting was authorised to send the resolution to the Government.

No More Relief Measures

In view of the improved situation, Government have considered that relief measures are no longer required in the Parner, Shrigonda and Newasa talukas of Ahmednagar District and have declared that scarcity came to an end on 1st January last.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last week-end proved a very busy one. On Saturday the Rovers of the Third Bombay Scouts Troop held a whist-drive followed by a dance at St. Martins Hall, Bandra. The Whist Drive was a well contested one and there were about 30 tables. The first prize for the ladies was won by Miss. Sheila Andrews and for the gents by Mr. J. Gomes. Dancing commenced at about 10 p.m. and wound up at 2 p.m. a very enjoyable affair.

On Sunday evening nearly the whole of the Catholic population of Bandra joined in the renewal service of the consecration of Bandra to Christ King. The renewal service commenced at 5 p.m. when a long Procession with the congregation following under their respectative banners, wended its way from Hill Road into St. Sebastian's Colony, coming through Veronica Street, Waroda Road, back to Hill Road and into the church compound. The whole route was very gorgeously decorated with flags and buntings. When back in the compound Rev. D. DeSa, Dean of West Salsette and Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, read the act of consecration, followed by a very instructive and edyfing sermon by Rev. Roque Pereira. This was followed by Solemn Benediction in front of the Monument of Christ King. On the same evening starting at 7 p.m. the Bandra Gymkhana held a Dinner Dance which proved a very enjoyable function, this wound-up only at mid-night.

NOTICE TO PILGRIMS.

Hardwar and Brindaban, two pilgrim centres of India are from this month to hold Kumbh Fairs which are also visited by Pilgrims from the Suburbs. In these fairs there is always a danger for out break of Cholera among the said Pilgrims, who, when they return spread the disease here. This has made the Bandra Municipality distribute handbill warning the intending pilgrims and asking to have themselves innoculated at least fortnight before their departure. For this purpose an innoculation station has been opened at the Bandra Hospital, where preventive innoculation against Cholera is done free.

Besides this the Pilgrims are also requested to report their names with their addresses to the Medical Officer of Health at the Municipal Office, Bandra, and to intimate to him their return from the fair, so that proper surveillance may be exercised to guard the town against a possible outbreak.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Post Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		13 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 p.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7.15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arirval H.M
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

Communal Issue Is Only A Scare

Kashmir Worker Pleads For Better Appreciation Of Popular Movement In State

Mr. Premnath Bazaz writes:—

One thing that I have painfully observed by coming into contact with the politically-minded workers in the course of my All-India tour is the appalling lack of information about the actual state of affairs in the Jammu and Kashmir State which owing to its extensive area and large population, can favourably compare with some of the eleven provinces known as British India.

It is distressing to find indeed that even responsible leaders of public opinion have very fantastic and misguiding knowledge about the popular political movements in Kashmir. They feel amply satisfied by relying on the meagre reports appearing in the Press from time to time.

I have tried to place the real facts before all those people who cared to hear our tale of misery and I was delighted to find that the rising generation is keen on shattering the geographical barriers now existing between the so-called Indian India and British India in order that all of us may be able to fight shoulder to shoulder for the emancipation of our mother-land.

IGNORANCE ABOUT STATE SUBJECTS

An average political worker in British India is quite ignorant of the hardships which the people of all the communities have to suffer. In most cases his knowledge is confined to the idea that there is an internecine communal strife going on between the Muslims and Hindus of the State, and beyond that no problem exists there.

He knows next to nothing about the numerous grievances of four million people struggling for bare existence in this otherwise "Paradise on Earth". He possesses no information about the deep currents of Nationalism that are running very fast among all sections of people and new urge for freedom.

In fact Kashmir is suffering the same fate now as the North-Western Frontier Province suffered a few years ago. No sooner the progressive political parties in British India began to evince some interest in that province than the brave Pathans satisfactorily responded to the call and now it is common knowledge that the N.-W. F. P. is in the vanguard of the forces fighting for the triumph of the Indian Nationalism. I have no doubt in my mind that if the Nationalists of India cease to be apathetic towards our province and give some sympathetic ear to our woes Kashmir is bound to be helpful to the cause of the country and will stand side by side with its frontier neighbour in the Nation's fight for freedom.

COMING OF FEDERATION

Fortunately owing to the prospect of the introduction by the British Government of the Federal Scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, the miserable plight of the States' people is coming to the forefront for closer study of the Congress leaders.

The resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha has justifiably declared that the "Indian States participating in the Federation should approximate to the Provinces in the establishment of representative institutions, responsible Government, civil liberties and the method of election to the Federal House". This augurs well for the future. Anyone who has closely followed the recent trend of political events in our State, knows fully well that these are the main demands of the people of Kashmir which are placed before the Administration.

I am glad that the radical element in the Bombay Political circles have encouraged me by their response in a spirit of co-operation. They have patiently heard me with surprised looks. I have been kindly invited by the Secretary of the States' People's Conference to attend the convention which they are holding next week at Surat to place my views before them. I intend also to attend the Haripura Session of the Congress in order that I may be able to put the case of the people of Kashmir before the leaders there. I have every hope that in this way we will be able to dispel much misunderstanding that is prevalent just at present in almost all quarters in British India.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court Sessions acquitted Arkonz John Fernandez of the murder of Yeshwant Sakharam Teli on the jury unanimously finding him not guilty.

Another accused in the case, Peter John Fernandez, who was charged with abetment, was also acquitted.

SHE DID NOT LIKE A FAT HUSBAND

Wanted Him to Regain His Athletic Figure

HE TOOK OFF 26 LBS. WITH KRUSCHEN

Like many of former athlete, this man began to put on weight as soon as he was forced to give up his usual exercise. And his wife was not very pleased when she saw how fat her husband was getting. So like a wise woman she persuaded him to take Kruschen Salts to reduce his weight, with the results described in her letter:—

"My husband—up to three years ago—took part in every kind of athletic game. Then business responsibilities left him less and less time for exercise. As a result, his weight increased steadily, until, at 5 ft. 8 ins., he weighed 14 stone and a half. I persuaded him to take Kruschen Salts, which had been recommended for getting his weight down. At the end of the first week he had lost 2 lbs. Four weeks later, he had lost 14 lbs. Now, after four months, he is 26 lbs. lighter, and has taken four inches off his waist measurement. We are both very grateful and delighted with the results."—(Mrs.) W.B.J.

Kruschen Salts does not reduce you overnight. But taken regularly over a period of time—with a modified diet and gentle exercise—half-a-teaspoonful in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast will take away unhealthy flesh and restore your figure to its normal weight.

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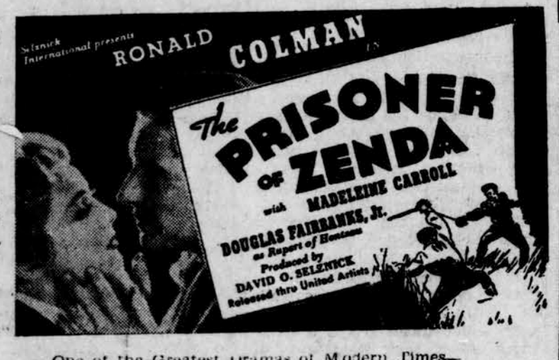

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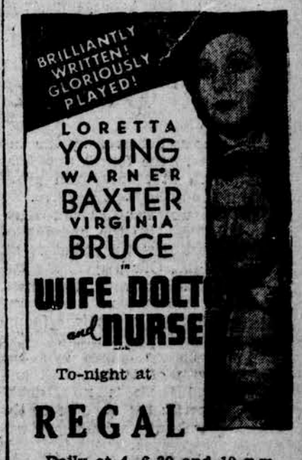

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Most Congressmen are now agreed that Congress has done a great service to the country by permitting the acceptance of office and that Congress Ministers should so use their powers and opportunities as to strengthen the country in its struggle for independence. But there is not a similar consensus of opinion about what the Congress Ministers should do when differences of opinion arise between them and Governors. There are some who sincerely believe that the Ministers should pay no heed to any opposition from the Governors and may well take the earliest opportunity to force a crisis by resigning. But a majority of Congressmen seem to think that, if the constructive work that is being done or is capable of being done by Ministers is calculated to strengthen the country in its fight for Swaraj, it is not wise to throw away the opportunities for such work lightheartedly and that a crisis should be precipitated only over a major issue which even the masses can understand and on which they will loyally stand by the Congress in the event of a general election following the crisis. This, we believe, is also the view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is reported to have suggested at a public meeting at Jhansi that in the event of differences between Governor and Ministers, Ministers should never resign, but take the constitutional crisis on a higher plane, making the issue between the Governor and the Assembly, as in England, where such issues were treated as a conflict between the Crown and Parliament. It is difficult to lay down a general rule for every crisis but it may be safely stated that a crisis should be consciously forced by Ministers only when they feel sure of public support or with regard to a principle which brooks no compromise.

Work Outside Legislatures

The most relevant question in this connection is how the people are to be prepared for a crisis so that when it comes they can stand four-square by the Congress. The legislative and administrative work by Congress Ministries is obviously far from sufficient for the purpose. That work does not bring Congressman as such into direct or close contact with the people and often enough it may be judged for too critically by the public. And, finally, for any shortcomings therein the Congress, more than the limitations of the Constitution, may be held responsible. It is for these and other reasons that one of the draft resolutions to be considered at the next Congress session lays special stress on Congress work outside the legislatures and regards it as "a vital part of the Congress programme." It is such work and the sacrifice it involves, more than anything else, that will enhance the reputation of the Congress and endear the masses to it.

Responsibility Of Congress Committees

But what precisely is the work that the Congress should do outside the legislatures? The President-elect, it is reported, will discuss this question at some length in his presidential address and offer some practical suggestions. There is certainly need for some precise suggestions on this "vital part of the Congress programme." At present in far too many Congress Committees there seems to be more talk than work about the Congress Constructive Programme. These Committees think that now they have not much to do themselves since the various items of that programme have been taken over by bodies like the Spinners' Association, Village Industries Association and Harijan Sevak Sangh. But surely these bodies can do but little unless Congress Committees wholeheartedly co-operate with them. So far as the A. I. S. A. and the Village Industries Association are concerned, they are more or less expert bodies attending mostly to the production of goods. But propaganda for the use of hand-made goods, including khaddar, is best done on a nation-wide scale by Congress Committees. Such Committees will lose their popularity and influence if they do nothing but enlist members and routine work about elections etc. There was much talk in recent months about the agrarian programme. But the actual work in that connection has not received from Congress Committees the attention which it deserves, the consequence being that in several places there is an unfortunate tension between Kisan workers and Congress workers. Not the least important task before the next Congress session is to charge every Congress Committee to concentrate its best attention on such items of the Constructive Programme as suit it local conditions.

Where Ignorance .....

The following questions and answers are extracted from the proceedings of the Central Legislative Assembly on Monday last:—

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Is it a fact that an Order-in-Council has been issued or is about to be issued which will close the Kenya Highlands to Indians for ever?

Sir G. S. Bajpai: Not so far as the Government of India are aware.

Has Government's attention been drawn to the recent speech of Lord Francis Scott in which the following words occur: "We will not tolerate interference from local Indians, the Government of India or anybody else on this particular question"?—Government have seen a Press report that such a statement was made.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's answers—their evasiveness may probably be regarded as a credit to his genius as a member of the Government of India—reveal the mind and sympathies of our Government.

Lord Francis Scott's impudence leaves Sir Girja Shankar and his colleagues unaffected! Worse still, the Government of India are blissfully ignorant of an impending Order-In-Council about which every one knows and in connection with which a deputation of the East Indian National Congress is actually in Delhi. Is this how Governments discharge their duties? A Government is not worth its name if it betrays such lack of knowledge about serious affairs relating to people whom it seeks to serve. But the *raison d'etre* of the Government of India is not protection and defence of the rights and interests of Indians so much as it is to subordinate Indian interests to British. Yet the matter should not be left, in the Assembly, at Sir Girja Shankar's naive answers.

Decisive Victory

The success achieved by the Indian team in the fourth unofficial Test match at Madras will prove as heartening as it is decisive. No doubt the wet weather contributed a good deal to the undoing of the tourists, but then that is all in the game. Our players are obviously improving with experience, and there is a very noticeable improvement both in their teamwork and morale. Mankad ably filled the breach caused by the absence both of Mushtaq Ali and Nissar, and there is no doubt that he carries the honours of the battle. Merchant's skippership was also above reproach, though it is regrettable to note that once again he has failed to reproduce his old form. One only hopes India, which has gained an able captain, has not lost an abler bat.

The fifth unofficial Test, which will be played in Bombay during the week-end will no doubt create among the teams an enthusiasm as great as the excitement it will cause among the public. It seems all the more deplorable in the circumstances that the affairs of the Board of Control should be enveloped in an air of mystery, consequent on the recent resignation of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar. Nobody knows for certain the reasons which led to this decision. We, however, welcome the report that Dr. Subbaroyan's name has been suggested for the presidentship of the Board.

A LETTER FROM PARIS

Political Currents In France

(From A Correspondent).

PARIS, Jan. 28.

Yesterday took place the hundredth session of the League at Geneva. The council was presided over by the delegate of Iraq as a result of the arrangement by the members of the Asiatic Non-agression Pact. Since a few weeks Paris political circles have been thinking much of the League. There are three dominant currents of thought. The French Right Wing parties have no faith in the efficacy of the League and they desire its substitution by a strong military alliance with Britain. Some of them desire a bilateral treaty of friendship with Hitler and to that end a Franco-German association of young people has been formed. Exchange of visits and conferences have taken place. These are the people who believe that a direct contact with Germany and the renouncing of the Franco-Soviet treaty will make Hitlerian Germany a friend of France. Again they want a reconciliation with Italy as according to them no quesiton of interests separates the two Latin nations. They desire the establishment of the Francoist rebels in Spain.

The left parties base all their hopes on the League. They want Britain to side with France for the cause of democracy and for her self-interest. According to them the United States will threw her weight on behalf of the League. There is a middle group which dislikes every ideologic crusade and wants to amend the sanctional clauses of the League.

The Turning Point.

The League seems to have come to the turning-point. Germany and Italy are trying their best to destroy the Geneva organisation as it stands against their expansionist policy. The few small members of the League seem to support this destructive attitude. Switzerland wants complete neutrality, Belgium insists on neutrality, with herself as the sole authority to decide about the grant of passage to an army of a third party or League party. Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, along with Hungary and Austria want to avoid the sanctions being obligatory as they are now and will try to make them facultative. Roumania, Yougoslavia and Poland prefer bilateral security to collective security. Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet and indirectly, U. S. A. (a non-member) favour collective security. This Geneva crisis is reflected in the war budgets of the various states. The march is from armament to super-armament in mutual competition. This session will have to clarify the situation. The Soviet is ready to fight wholeheartedly along with the League against the aggressor. It is hoped that France and Great Britain will declare solidly for the League and will do their best to reassure the small nations. The League by retreating in the cases of Manchuria, Euthopia, and lately Spain has come to these straits. And unless the League stands for the rights of wronged everywhere both ancient and modern, it cannot survive its original idealism.

Front Populare In France

On a fixed programme commonly agreed upon the Left parties, the Communists, the Socialists, the Radical Socialists and two inter groups formed the Front Populare association a year before the last general election. In May, 1936 the result of the election brought them to power, 73 Communists, 114 Radical Socialists, 155 Socialists, 26 Republican Socialists and 25 Left independent groups were returned. The Socialists party formed the first Government and asked all associate groups to join the Cabinet. The Communists at that time did not think it wise to enter the Government, but when the Blum Government resigned as a result of hostile vote in the Senate, the Communists thought it necessary to participate. A curious thing happened. The Ministry was formed by the Radicals with the Socialists but the Communists were not asked to join. Already the second Front Populare Government accumulated a second wrong besides inheriting the dupery of Spanish Non-intervention, at the very start. To the initial wrong it succumbed on the 13th instant. Besides these internal differences of the Front Populare Government and besides nonfulfillment of the many items of the lutionaire." Arms mostly of German and Italian origin were found here and there and many leaders have been arrested These conspirators were even using bacteria of virulent diseases. The aims of all these resistance were to annul the social conquests made: 40 hours' week, paid holiday, col-

(Continued on page 8 Col 5)

INSURANCE IN INDIA

Phenomenal Growth Of Life Business

Contributed

The Indian Insurance Year Book published by the authority of the Government of India has now been issued by the Assistant Actuary to the Government. Although this has now become more or less a belated publication, the figures published in the Year Book should be of more than ordinary interest because of the great awakening in connection with insurance business in India that has now begun to be visible in more ways than one. The results published in the Year Book are for the year 1936 and in some cases, even a little earlier period. The Year Book shows that there were 381 insurance companies doing business in India at the end of 1936, as against 85 insurance companies which submitted their returns to the Government of India in the year, 1927. The growth of life insurance business during the last ten years has been phenomenal. Whereas for the year 1925, the life insurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 292 lakhs, the Year Book shows that for the year 1935, this income stood at Rs. 933 lakhs, thus showing a four-fold increase during the last decade. In the same manner, large increase has taken place in the new life insurance business every year. For the year, 1925, Indian insurance companies wrote a new business to the extent of Rs. 815 lakhs, whereas for the year 1935, they wrote Rs. 3,150 lakhs. At the end of 1925, the total amount of insurance in force in India was Rs. 12,000 lakhs; whereas, at the end of 1935, the total amount of insurance in force exceeded Rs. 23,500 lakhs. This is about two-thirds of the annual volume of new life insurance written in a country like England. In the year 1937, the new life insurance written in England came to about Rs. 30,000 lakhs.

Domination Of Foreign Companies

In the general insurance business, there were no figures available prior to 1928, as the Indian Insurance Act was applicable only to life insurance business. It was only in that year, that the Act was extended so as to embrace the general line of business also. But even then it did not go beyond requiring the general insurance companies to supply their income and losses in India. One thing is revealed in the report and that is, the great bulk of the premium income of general insurance business is still controlled by companies not indigenous to India. For the year, 1935, the net Indian premium income of all companies doing business in India, but excluding life insurance companies, amounted to Rs. 262 lakhs. Out of this, the amount that fell to the share of the Indian companies came to Rs. 59 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 203 lakhs being shared by non-Indian companies. British insurance companies have practically taken 50 per cent. of the total income in the general insurance business, the Dominion and Colonial companies taking over Rs. 43 lakhs. American companies had a share of above Rs. 12 lakhs; the balance being appropriated by the Continental and Japanese companies. There has been a fall in the general income for 1929 as in that year the premium was Rs. 3 crores.

Post Office Insurance Fund

The Government of India are running their own Insurance Department, now known as the Post Office Insurance Fund. This was organised by the Government of India as far back as 1883 for the benefit of the Postal employees, but gradually, admission to this fund has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed in civil duties. There is a total amount of over Rs. 1,800 lakhs of insurance in force spread over 5,489 policies for which there is a fund at the end of 1936, which stood at nearly Rs. 700 lakhs.

Number Of Insurance Companies

The total number of insurance companies doing business in India is 381 and they are divided as follows:—

Indian Companies	....	234
British Companies	....	69
Dominions and Colonies	....	29
Continent of Europe	....	19
American Companies	....	16
Japanese Companies	....	9
Javanese Companies	....	5
Total	....	381

It must be noted that although there are as many as 234 Indian insurance companies, there is not more than a dozen which are doing general insurance business, and the rest of the Indian insurance companies are doing only life insurance business. Competition is still on the increase in all lines of insurance business, and although from the point of view of capital and finance, the Indian insurance companies are sufficiently strong, and are in a position to take care of the whole of the business available in India, a large number of foreign general insurance companies are actually making a scramble for the small insurance business available here.

When in a small matter like the jute industry of Dundee such a hue and cry has been raised in England against Indian jute competition, has not the time come for India to raise a

(Continued on page 11 col. 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHAT IS NEEDED

Unless American and British statesmen are bent upon deliberately being incapable of understanding the obvious, the Japanese attitude means that Japan has refused to accede to the "sternly worded" notes of America and Britain. And Mr. Anthony Eden should, instead of threatening liberty of action on behalf of Britain, America and France with ifs and buts, should actually resume it along with the other two Powers. But the action that is required is not what Mr. Eden and the London Naval Treaty of 1936 contemplate, namely, a naval race. Nor is it the action that Mr. Cordell Hull has just appealed for so piously, namely, reduction of arms. The latter will not succeed and the former leads straight to—hell. What is wanted is a conviction on the part of all, particularly the Fascist militarist Powers that arms, aggression and black mail will not pay. For this it is necessary that "Democratic Powers" should change their present policy radically and should constitute a united front to resist Fascist onslaughts with vigour and determination. A united front of America, Russia, Britain and France is still formidable enough to bring militarism to its sense—provided that front is formed and provided it means business.

BLACK-MAILED AGAIN

Obligations arising out of international morality did not move Mr. Anthony Eden beyond strictly non-committal sanctimonious platitudes. But the sinking of British merchant ships is another matter and Mr. Anthony Eden's national economic sentiments have put up a good fight with his international sentiments for General Franco. We witness thus the welcome spectacle of the British Foreign Secretary demanding damages and gravely threatening General Franco with the loss of British patience. What is more, Mr. Eden's denunciation is not accompanied by a balancing criticism of the other Party too. And he has actually gone to the length of asserting categorically, and, we believe, for the first time, that "there is reason to believe that pirate ships in the Mediterranean have their base in Majorca". We will await developments with keen interest. But in the meantime let us note what is essentially in the nature of an anti-climax. In the same speech Mr. Eden referring to "the rumoured Italian intention to send large armed forces to Spain shortly", declared that "he had no evidence". The British Government have submitted to blackmail as usual.

LAWLESS PROCEDURE

Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., has rightly rejected the Punjab Government's offer to let him enter the province on the condition that he must not attend any meeting but the one permitted by them. If they really thought he would submit to such a humiliating condition, they have a poor notion of self-respect, as is common with those who do not sufficiently value civil liberties. There is no justification whatsoever for their prohibiting his entry into the Punjab. If he had caused any disturbance of peace, as alleged by the Government, he should have been prosecuted in a court of law. But recourse to a lawless procedure in dealing with men on mere suspicion is, unfortunately, far too common still in this country, one act of injustice being a precedent for a hundred.

THE UNION JACK

Replying to a question in the Central Legislative Assembly about people's right to hoist the National Flag in cantonments, the Defence Secretary said that there was no objection to the flying of the flag unless it was accompanied by ceremonies representing the flag as having "superseded the Union Jack as the National Flag of India". Now, whether or not the Government of India regard the Tricolour as India's National Flag, the Union Jack is certainly not her national flag, whatever else it may be at present. The Union Jack represents only the British nation, as the crosses thereon show. It is wrong to assume that the same must do as the National Flag of India, as if she cannot claim even a separate national identity.

Catholics & Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to say "Freethinker" in posing as an advocate for what might be termed the average Catholic does them grave injustice in not allowing them to think for themselves.

It is strange that he should object to their being led by their priests in matters pertaining to their salvation—as well blame the patient who blindly obeys the doctor for fear of endangering his health!

It is precisely because birth control concerns all and is not a question peculiar to Catholics, like attendance at Sunday-Mass, for instance, but a question of natural ethics, that Catholics as loyal citizens oppose it.

The connection between Eucharistic Congresses and the Anti-God Congress held in European cities is beside the point. No man professing to be a theist, leave alone a Catholic or a Christian, will permit the affront of tolerating an anti-God demonstration in a state whose culture and well-being are founded and depend upon the belief and reverence in God.

If Catholics are foremost in their opposition to so-called birth control and anti-God demonstrations it is a striking proof of their keen sense of loyalty to their country.—Yours, etc.

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

WITHOUT COMMENT

JERUSALEM, February 7, The death sentence on Altman Young, a Jewish supernumarary constable, for firing at an Arab bus has been commuted to life imprisonment by the decision of the G. O. C. —Reuter.

* * *

It is reported that the East African Indian National Congress deputation will meet, among others, Mr. M. A. Jinnah

But why?

And, suppose Mr. Jinnah manages to detect the irony of the visit?

* * *

Talking of East Africa, Sir G. S. Bajpai told the Central Assembly that Government were not aware of any Order-in-Council closing the Kenya Highlands to Indians.

In the best spirit of British statesmanship he has no evidence a la Eden.

* * *

The Conservative M.P., Sir John Wardlaw-Milne who has been in Delhi for some days, is, says a message, expected to go to Calcutta in the middle of the week.

To see the Hon. Mouivi A. K. Fazlul Haq?

* * *

According to a Lahore report a joint Conference of Muslim Parties to consider the Shahidgunj Issue was again postponed "as no one from the Muslim League and the Unionist Party turned up."

Naturally, naturally. They are rather waiting for the happy Day. You remember what The Leader said the other day at Delhi: that as soon as every one of the 80 million Muslims in India had joined the League, they should come to him and he would be pleased to tell them what to do. So they are waiting for that consummation. Or are they?

As to the promise of The Leader, since he knows that it is utterly impossible....but that is another matter, a malicious exposure—sorry a malicious misrepresentation of facts relating to The Leader.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) A meeting arranged between Doctor Savarkar and Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the Irwin Stadium in Delhi was marked by scenes of sensational enthusiasm and after due exchange of vigorous compliments it was mutually agreed between the two Leaders that they should continue to keep the flag flying.

(2) Sir N. N. Sirkar is contemplating resignation on the double issue of detenus and the Communal Award.

* * *

London forecast suggested the other day that the British Note to Spanish insurgents expressly told them that British "patience was thoroughly exhausted."

We, of course, could not believe it. It was too terrible to be true.

And we were right.

What the Note actually says is that British patience is not inexhaustible.

We hope General Franco takes it for what it is. We also hope that he would be considerate enough to assure Great Britain that her appeal and apology have been duly noted with sympathy.

* * *

In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden declared: "There is reason to believe that pirate ships in the Mediterranean have their base in Majorca."

Mr. Eden should immediately be sent away for a rest cure. He is demonstrably ill. Otherwise he couldn't have made such a surprising and un-British statement.

The British Government never had, never have any reason to believe anything against the "Nationalists" of Spain.

* * *

But no, Mr. Eden needn't be given a holiday. This aberration, however grave, was, fortunately, a very temporary one.

And he is his and the British Government's normal self again. For, later, he is reported to have asserted that there was no evidence to support "the rumoured Italian intention to send large armed forces to Spain shortly."

Attaboy. That's the spirit. Never recognise anything as evidence, and all will be well.

* * *

Similia Simili—Bellum?

"War and fear of war were gripping the minds and stultifying the spirit of mankind", says Mr. Secretary Cordell Hull of America.

So they are injecting into minds of mankind the germs of war.

Assembly Passes Insurance Bill

THREE CONGRESS PARTY AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Battle Royal Expected Over Rly. Act Amending Bill

NEW DELHI, February 8.

The Assembly adjourned after two hours' sitting. The question hour was very brief, lasting ten minutes.

Sir Nripendra Sircar moved that the amendments made in the Council of State to the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the business of insurance be taken into consideration.

Sir Nripendra Sircar's motion was accepted, and the Congress Party moved half a dozen amendments, of which three were accepted.

The Bill will now go to the Council of State, when it meets next week.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

Proceedings In Detail

The Insurance Bill as it emerged from the Council of State was considered in the Assembly to-day. Sir N. N. Sircar moved that the amendments made in the Council of State be taken into consideration.

He briefly referred to the list of amendments tabled by members of the Assembly, particularly the Congress Party amendment to Clause 40 prescribing the commission to licensed agents. The amendment, he said, sought to prevent possible danger of evasion of limitation of commission payable to licensed agents. The evasion envisaged in the amendment would take the form of creation of a bogus post enabling the holder to receive salary and allowance in addition to what was permissible to him as a licensed agent.

Sir N. N. Sircar said he would oppose the amendment because this was not the stage at which it should be moved. It was true that the clause 40 could be got round in the manner suggested above but even the amendment proposed might not shut the door on unscrupulous insurance of other companies.

Sir N. N. Sircar gave an instance brought to his notice wherein the law prohibiting one company giving loan to another, where the directors were common to both the companies, was evaded by the first company executing a mortgage in favour of a bogus intermediary who then either executed a sub-mortgage or assignment in favour of the second company.

He suggested that if as a matter of fact there was any tendency for this type of evil to increase it would be time for the Government and the House to interfere. At present he was not prepared to make the change proposed by the amendment having regard to the stage which the bill had now reached. He earnestly appealed to Mr A. Ayyangar and others, who had given notice of the amendment not to press it now.—

BHULABHAI'S SPEECH

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai urged the need of the amendment given notice of by Sami Venkatachalam Chetty and others to the effect that standard policy forms and statements of assured rates and other terms and conditions in respect of all forms of insurance should be filed along with the application for registration of the company. Mr. Desai said that the present limitation of this obligation to life insurance companies was not desirable, in view of the latter clause relating to prohibition of rebates.

TIGHTEN LOOPHOLES

Referring to Sir N. N. Sircar's observations on the amendment to clause 40, Mr. Desai said that the addition of the words "directly or indirectly" to the provision prohibiting payment of more than the prescribed amount of commission would be a simple amendment which would prevent resort to ingenious device of "intervening screen or bogus post" referred to by the Law Member. No tribunal would have difficulty in arriving at a correct judgment regarding such bogus posts. Every company would be very cautious before employing a man and giving him salary out of proportion to his business ability. Mr. Desai disliked the idea of leaving loopholes open, once they had been discovered. "The fact remains that as soon as a device is pointed out, it is a temptation which some resist and others do not resist, and Sir Homi Mody will probably say human frailty is the other way about, that, if a device is found, it may easily be availed of and that ethical considerations do not generally prevail in business."

TO STOP EVASION

Sir Homi Mody interjected quite right. (Laughter.)

Mr. Desai proceeding said that being quite right, the House should be careful to employ every possible means to defeat such processes. He added, "while we are aware that the law is and may be evaded, that does not and should not render us entirely helpless. Law is worth making only if, as far as in us lies, we prevent its evasion". Mr. Desai concluding said that the general feeling was one of satisfaction that the Bill has taken a step in the right direction in placing insurance law on a firm and sound footing. The motion for consideration was adopted.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Sami Venkatachalam Chetty moved an amendment for the substitution of the following sub-clause to sub-clause (2) (f) of clause 3 relating to registration:—"A certified copy of the published prospectus if any, and of the standard policy forms of the insurer and the statements of the assured rates, terms and conditions to be offered in connection with insurance policies together with a certificate in connection with life insurance business by an actuary that such rates, advantages, terms and conditions are workable and sound; provided that in the case of marine, accident and miscellaneous insurance business other than workman's compensation and motor car insurance the above requirements regarding prospectus forms and statements may be available."

The House adopted the amendment.

The House adopted another amendment to clause 45 by the same member suggesting that no policy of life insurance effected before the commencement of this Act shall, after the expiry of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act, be called in question on the ground of mis-statement.

Mr. Manu Subedar moved an amendment substituting the following for the proviso to sub-clause (2) to clause 114:—"Provided that every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before both the Chambers of the Central Legislature for one month while they are in session; and if within one month from the later date on which the rule has so been laid both Chambers agree in making any modification in the rule or both Chambers agree that the rule should not be made the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or shall be of no effect as the case may be."

In response to Sir N. N. Sircar's appeal the amendment standing in the name of Mr. A. Ayyangar and others to clause 40 was not moved.

All amendments having been disposed off, the House adjourned till to-morrow. The Insurance Bill will now go before the Council of State which meets next week.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY

To-morrow, Sir Thomas Stewart will move consideration of a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act intended to remedy an omission therein. At present, the Act contains no provision that gives Government power to prescribe maxima and minima rates of fares for railways in India. Government has, however, exercised this power since the beginning of railway operation over all the railways in India, irrespective of whether they are owned or managed by itself or by private companies or by Indian States, local authorities or provincial Governments. To give this power of the Central Government Statutory recognition until such time as the new Federal Railway Law is passed or for a period extending for five years after a Federation Amendment to the Railways Act has been found necessary. The Congress Party has tabled several amendments including one for their circulation. No other business appears on the agenda.—A.P.

13 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

•MOSCOW, February 8.

Thirteen people out of nineteen crew of Dirigible V6 which crashed during practice flight in Kandalaksha District, Murmansk Province are dead. Three were injured while the other three unhurt. —Reuter.

GRANDI CLOSETED WITH EDEN

Move For Better Anglo-Italian Relation

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Sgr. Grandi had two long conversations with Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office during week-end. It is understood he discussed Spain, Mediterranean, and general matters associated with Anglo-Italian relations.

Italian circles seem anxious that delay in holding conversations should not further be prolonged but, while Italy's prompt acceptance of British proposals for stronger action against piracy in the Mediterranean has created the greatest satisfaction in London, British Government are inclined to wait and see if Sgr. Mussolini's willingness to co-operate with France and Britain continues.

It is felt that quick settlement of differences of opinion with regard to withdrawal of volunteers from Spain and associated problems might well lead to marked improvement of Anglo-Italian relations in Mediterranean and Near-East.

Meanwhile, while it is believed in London that Sgr. Mussolini is unlikely to send further troops to Spain, rumours of secret withdrawal of volunteers are regarded exaggerated.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN BUCHAREST MISSING

Bloodstains On Staircase Of Residence

PARIS, Feb. 8.

Theodore Butenco, Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Bucharest, has mysteriously disappeared. The Legation believes that he has been kidnapped or murdered.

Butenco motored for home from the Legation on Sunday evening and entered the front door whereafter he vanished.

The Secretary of the Legation, anxious about Butenco's non-appearance on Monday, went to his flat which he found in perfect order but saw what appeared to be freshly obliterated bloodstains on the staircase and informed the police.—Reuter.

NEW PALESTINE COMMISSION

Body Of Four Experts To Commence Work In Eight Weeks

LONDON, Feb. 8.

When the composition of the new Palestine Commission is announced shortly, it is expected to be found to consist of four members —one legal expert, a financial expert, one of administrative experience and a fourth with experience of Boundary Commissions.

Invitations to serve on the Commission have already been sent and it is hoped that the Commission will be in a position to begin its fact-finding work in Palestine in seven or eight weeks. —Reuter.

Mysore High Court Turns Down Bar's Appeal On Behalf Of Bashyam

BANGALORE, Feb. 8.

Observing that the speech made by Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Director, Council of Action, Mysore Congress Board (who is undergoing 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, being convicted on a charge of sedition) was "vulgar, self-praising, self-advertising, mean-spirited, malicious and lying" and finding that the speech came under sedition, Sir Darcy Reilly, Chief Judge of the Mysore High Court, dismissed the criminal revision petition filed by the Bar Association against Mr. Bhashyam's conviction and sentence.

In the course of a lengthy judgment delivered this evening, Sir Darcy analysed the speech of Mr. Bhashyam critically and observed that the statements made by the accused were not only exaggerated, but also displayed vulgar language for a man in his position.

Mr. Bhashyam had been refused appeal, but the Bar Association preferred a revision petition on the ground that the matter referred to vitally affected public rights.—A. P.

Remission Over 5 Lakhs

Assam Gives Good Relief From Agricultural Loans

SHILLONG, Feb. 8.

The Government of Assam has ordered the remission of approximately Rs. 5,86,000, out of Rs. 7,89,000 agricultural loans, which were outstanding on 20th May, 1937, when the Government directed the suspension of collections of all the agricultural loans in the Province on account of the economic depression.

It may be recalled here that most of the loans date from the great flood 1929.—United Press.

FRANCO CHARGES SOVIET

Reply To Eden's Speech In Commons

PARIS, Feb. 8.

In reply to Mr. Eden's warning to Franco concerning the sinking of British ships by piratical attacks in the Mediterranean, a Salamanca broadcast, after referring to Mr. Eden's declaration in the Commons last night on the subject, stated that not only was there no proof that Nationalist were responsible for torpedoing ships, but there was every possibility that the torpedoing was provoked by Reds.—Reuter.

Luari Arrests Total 201

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

Total arrests in connection with the Luari Haj Satyagraha at Badin in the Hyderabad district now number over 201 of which 144 are volunteers and leaders of the "Habullah Satyagraha camp" and the rest are Jamiat-ul-Ulema men. A large number of Moulvis and Moulanas are also among the arrested persons.

Large batches of Satyagrahis are arriving at Badin from various centres to prevent 'Haj' from being solemnised.—United Press.

ISTANBUL: February 8.—It is learned that Flying Officer Clouston who left Gravesend airport at 4 a.m. on February 6 on an attempt to fly to New Zealand and back in 12 days is giving up his flight and has decided to return to England. He is leaving Adana on Tuesday.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE TERMINATES

PATNA, Feb. 8.

A telephonic message received from Hazaribagh, states that as a result of the persuasion by the Prime Minister of Bihar, who had proceeded again to Hazaribagh with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Achut Patwardhan and Sjt. Sarangdhar Singh, the remaining eight hunger-striking prisoners in the Hazaribagh Jail have broken their fast.—United Press.

Serious Condition Of Hunger-striker

PATNA, Feb. 8.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan fed some of the political prisoners who broke their fast, with milk.

Brahmadeo Thakur, who gave up his strike two days ago is reported to be suffering from high fever. Oxygen was administered to him to-day. His relatives have been informed of his condition.—A. P.

U. P. WOMEN AND RURAL UPLIFT

Govt. Indifference To Claims Of Fair Sex Criticised

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

Women of U. P. are anxious to plunge into rural uplift work. U. P Women's Rural Service Conference was held here, Mrs. A. C. Bannerjee, presiding in the absence of Lady Wazir Hasan. It passed a resolution taking the Rural Development Department of the U. P. Government to task for ignoring their existence. The resolution opined that Government should have appointed women organisers, inspectors and superintendents for rural work. The Government was requested to rectify this mistake soon.

Another resolution requested public institutions engaged in education of women to start Rural Training Classes for women.

Allegations Against Karachi Contractors

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Serious allegations of corrupt practices in collusion with certain subordinate staff of the Port Trust in filling tenders of Karachi Port Trust are levelled against a prominent firm of contractors, are contained in an open letter addressed to Col. Johnstone, Chairman Karachi Port Trust by Seth Chhotalal Merchant.

The Chairman has handed over the matter to the C.I.D. who are investigating.

Nariman's Reply To Jamnadas Mehta

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Congress Means And Is Out To Wreck Federation

"There are various signs and portents which make me believe that the Federation is coming," declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking on "Prospects of Federation" at the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum, on Tuesday. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Mehta thought, that about its coming, there could be no doubt. The Congress would not wreck it, but it would "churn" it and would wreck it in the same manner, as it had wrecked Provincial Autonomy. The Federation was like a plague, or a famine or small-pox diseases with which the people of the Presidency were familiar. There was no use resisting it. The Act had the power of seizing the people of this country by the throat.

If it came, what should one do? Mr. Mehta asked. As far as he was concerned, it seemed to him it was like an epidemic, and therefore all should be united to resist it.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN.

The speaker believed that the Federation scheme was deliberately intended to disintegrate India and the provisions were so constructed as to prevent the people from coming together as sons of the soil. That was his main charge against the British Government.

It was significant, after reading the Act, that it did not lay down as to what it intended to give to the people of India, but it definitely laid down what it did not want to give.

PRINCES AS TOOLS.

The Act sought to divide the country into several communal parties and disintegrate the country perpetually.

Even if the 75 per cent of the people of India did not want it, it would still be foisted on them. The Princes would be made to sign the Instruments of Acession. It was the speaker's belief that the British Government had not made up its mind as yet. That was why there was much talk about Princes' deliberations in their chamber, their seeking legal advice and their hurried tours or flights from one place to another to consider the question. But all the talk of their "considering the Federal scheme" would vapour away, the moment the political Department of India made up its mind or the British Government opened or even winked its "third eye"—an eye like the "third eye" of Shankara.

CONGRESS IS OUT TO COMBAT.

Mr. Nariman in his concluding remarks said that there might not be the usual sanction behind the Federation resolution of the Congress and that was perhaps why the Congress critics did not place much reliance on the expressed attitude of the Congress towards the Federation.

But as far as he could read the minds of Congress people like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his school of thought, he could say that they were serious about combating and wrecking the Federal scheme and they might be probably having a counter-scheme in their minds. Anyway, he was not a fatalist like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and he was certain that if the people of India were to unite and forge ahead they could force the hands of the Britishers.

Provincial Autonomy and the Federation were two different things, Mr. Nariman said. Once, one got into the Federation, there would be not getting out of it for years and years together.

The Viceroy might have said that the Federation was a settled fact. But by sheer dint of public agitation, several settled facts had been unsettled in the past.

Demand For Enquiry Into Dacca Tragedy

Calcutta Public Urge Release Of All Detenus

SUBHAS EXPOSES HUQ MINISTRY'S POLICY TOWARDS POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, February 8.

"Mahatma Gandhi will not be able to do anything in the matter of the release of detenus and political prisoners, if we ourselves do not strongly agitate for it," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, presiding at a crowded public meeting at the Town Hall convened by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Demand For Inquiry

The meeting passed a resolution recording its profound sorrow at the death of Harendra Nath Munshi in the Dacca Central Jail as a result of hunger-strike and urging the institution by the Government and of an impartial enquiry into Munshi's death and demanding immediate and unconditional release of all the detenus, political prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws.

RELEASE DETENUS AT ALL COSTS

Mr. Bose urged the audience to carry on a countrywide agitation for the release of their own brethren, who were detained in jails and camps without trial. If the Huq Ministry, he said wanted to call themselves "popular", they must act according to the wishes of the people and bring about the release of detenus at all costs.

Continuing Mr. Bose referred to the death of Harendra Nath Munshi and said the demand for an impartial enquiry was justified by reason of the fact that the death had occurred within ten days of the commencement of the strike.

A MISNOMER.

Referring to the Bengal Ministry's attitude, Mr. Bose said that the release policy of the Government was a misnomer, because, while they were releasing some, they were arresting others and he particularly mentioned the recent arrest at Comilla of Mr. Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, a Labour M.L.A. and member of the A.-I. C. C. Hence, he added, if they wanted to force the hands of the Government to open the jail gates wide, they must continue this agitation as they had only this weapon in their hands at the present moment.

RELIEF OF RELEASED.

Concluding, Mr. Bose said that another problem facing them today was the question of medical relief and employment to the released detenus and this could be sufficiently tackled by the Congress if the nation stood solidly behind it.

Mr. Bose made an appeal for contributions to the Detenu Relief Fund and a good sum of money was collected on the spot. —A. P.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Lady Lumley visited the Y.W.C.A.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—Dowager Lady Jehangir, Sir Hormasji Dinshaw, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Sir Hormusji and Lady Mody, Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatwala, Dr. H. A. Sonderegger, Captain and Mrs. A. Poland, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Trevor Booth, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomedbhoy, I. M. Rowjee, Sir Raghavendra and Lady Rau, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Pais, Major and Mrs. S. A. Paymaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greaves, Commander and Mrs. M. McClement, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Spackman, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. S. A. Wilkinson, the Revd. L. MacEward, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bebbington, Mr. R. W. Bullock, Mr. S. T. Dockray, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ferard, Mr. A. Geddis, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Macbeth and Mr. J. D. Sherston Baker.

Kisan Leader To Tour Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Feb. 8.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, is touring Gujarat before the Haripura Congress session.

After finishing his tour of the Central Provinces, he comes to Surat on 10th evening. The Surat District Kisan Karyalaya has arranged reception for him at Surat and also a public meeting, which he will address on 10th night.

From Surat he leaves the same night for presiding over the Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Conference to be held at Limdi on 11th inst. He will tour the Panchmahal District, addressing meetings of Railway workers at Freeland Gunj, and a public meeting at Orwade on 12th inst.

After returning to Surat he addresses peasant meetings on 13th at Chikhli, 14th at Balda (Bardoli), 15th at Areth (Mandvi Taluka) and thence proceeds to Haripura for the All-India Kisan Committee meeting.

ADJOURNMENT TURNED DOWN

Question Of Corporation Purchasing Undertakings In Municipal Limits

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

After two hours' debate the Bengal Legislative Assembly by 122 votes to 80 rejected this evening the adjournment motion of Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemy (Proja Party) to discuss the situation arising from the Government's refusal to grant permission to the Calcutta Corporation to exercise its option in purchasing such undertakings of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation as lay within the Municipal limits.

Earier

When the Bengal Assembly met in the afternoon it found itself faced with several adjournment motions, one sought to be moved by Mr. T. C. Goswami, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, with a view to discuss the situation arising from the death of the political prisoners in Dacca Central Jail and another by Mr. D. N. Dutt (Congress) to discuss the situation arising from the arrest of Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Labour member of the House, at Comilla under the Terrorist Outrages Suppression Rules.

When Mr. Ghiausddin, Ahmed. (Proja Party) rose to seek leave of the House to move another adjournment motion, the Speaker reminded the House that as rules stood not more than one adjournment could be moved at one sitting. He said the House, therefore, must consider the question of the urgency of these various adjournment motions to-morrow and that the one found to be urgent and of importance and given notice of first should be taken up.—A. P.

EXPULSION FROM S. GURUDWARA P. C.

Application In Lahore High Court

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

An appeal has been filed in the Lahore High Court against the judgment of the Sikh Gurudwaras Judicial Commission ordering the removal of ten members of the S. G. P. C. and passing a decree of Rs. 48,000 against about 100 members of the S. G. P. C.

An urgent application for stay of execution of orders contained in the above judgment came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Dalip Singh yesterday.

After hearing the counsel for the appellants, his lordship ordered that the execution proceedings be stayed till the disposal of the appeal. His Lordship also issued a notice to the other side.—United Press.

Congress Committee Formed At Sangli

SANGLI, Feb. 7.

As the restriction and ban on the Congress Committee was withdrawn by the Miraj (Senior) Durbar sometime back, a Congress Committee was formed at Miraj on Sunday last with Mr. Shikare as president.—A. P.

C. P. Budget And Niemeyer Award

Windfall May Help Finance Minister To Make Both Ends Meet

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

I understand that the Finance Minister is finding it very difficult in turning the deficit of 11 lakhs, into a surplus budget of few thousands, if not of lakhs! C. P. Government in the current year expects to get about 7 lakhs from the Central Government in the form of Niemeyer Award. This windfall will help the Finance Minister in meeting both the ends.

* * *

It is proposed to reduce the posts of Director of Veterinary and Conservator of Forest. From April 1st. only Hon. Ministers and Heads of Departments will be entitled to travel in first class. Other officers will have to go in lower classes. District allowances have been cut down and many other allowances have been mercilessly reduced.

* * *

I understand that the Government are effecting permanent economics to the tune of 15 lakhs. This will be utilised for the betterment of the masses. The Education Scheme of 'Vidya Mandir' will cost about 9 lakhs. Besides these, are the schemes of improving water supply and roads in villages which would swallow any amount that the budget could be relieved of.

* * *

CONGRESS JOURNAL.

Mr. Ramgopal Maheshwari filed declaration to-day as Editor and Publisher of 'Nava-Bharat' a Congress Bi-Weekly to be started from here from the 12th Feb. In this journal 'Nava-Rajasthan' of Akola will be merged. There was no Hindi journal at Nagpur, and, therefore, by this Congress journal the work of the Congress will be effectively broadcast.

SUSPEND FEDERAL SCHEME

British Journal's Advice

The "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—

Lord Lothian, during his stay in India, has been compelled to realise how firm and widespread is the opposition to the federal chapters of the new Constitution. It must not be supposed, because Congress consented, after long hesitation, to form ministries in seven of the eleven provinces, that it has abated its hostility to an imposed scheme. The Liberal moderates and even the Muslims are only a shade less decided in their opposition. Lord Lothian, by way of placating Indian opinion, insists that the Constitution is "flexible" (a characteristic that has been revealed to no one else) and that, if Indians will consent to show their capacity for self-government by working it for a time, Parliament would, on a demand from the Federal Legislature, be willing to amend it. But the Indian case is that the Legislature, based in so far as it is directly elected on a highly plutocratic constituency, and diluted by the nominees of the Princes, cannot reflect the opinion of the nation, which stands revealed in the voting for the provincial chambers. It would be wiser to suspend the coming into force of the federal scheme indefinitely rather than provoke the resistance which in one form or another is inevitable, when it begins to operate."

HUNDREDS OF LIVES MIGHT BE SAVED

Prolonged Respiration For Electric Shock

BOSTON, (By Mail).

Hundreds of lives might be saved annually if persons electrically shocked, and apparently dead, were given prolonged artificial respiration.

This conclusion has been reached as the result of studies carried out under the auspices of the Harvard Medical school and the Boston City Hospital by Dr. Leo Alexander.

No person, it is declared, should be pronounced dead, however badly shocked, until twelve hours of artificial respiration had been tried or until rigor mortis had set in.

Official United States census figures show that in the five years 1930-1934 nearly 4,000 persons lost their lives from electrical accidents. In 1934 and 1935, eight hundred lost their lives from lightning alone.

Both forms of shock should receive the same treatment, the studies revealed.

It was said that in groups of workers who are well trained in the "prone pressure" method of artificial respiration, and who kept it up for long periods, the recovery rate is 67 per cent

Where the respiration was begun within three minutes after the shock, 70 per cent. recovered. After four minutes the recovery rate was 58 per cent.—Reuter.

STATES' WORKERS' CONVENTION

Change In Venue Of Session

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

The All-India States Workers' Convention will meet on the 14th and 15th at Navsari (instead of at Surat) on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Bombay and Surat.

Those invited to the Convention are requested to reach Navsari on the 14th morning and inform Sjt. Wamanrao Tamhankar, Vakil, Navsari, about their arrival. Delegates and visitors to the Congress will be able to reach Haripura directly from Navsari by Bus either on the 15th evening or 16th morning. The following is the programme of the States Workers' Convention in Navsari: 13th Sunday, 4 p.m. Working Committee meeting. 14th Monday, 9 a.m. Meeting of the General Council, 4 p.m. Informal consultations between Council and other workers. 15th Tuesday, 9 a.m. Opening of the Convention—Presidential Address of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. 2 p.m. Resolutions in the Convention.—United Press.

Nasik Congress Committee

NASIK CITY. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A., was elected President of the newly constituted District Congress Committee at its meeting held here, Messrs. Apte and Sabnis have been elected Vice-Presidents.

The meeting also elected the Executive Committee, comprising of representatives from all the talukas of the Nasik District. The Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts for the last year were also adopted unanimously.

A resolution, congratulating the Yeola Taluka Congress Committee and the Congress Party in the Yeola Municipality, which is in power, for having thrown open all the public water tanks to the Harijans, was passed.

A condolence resolution, recording deep sorrow of the Nasik District Congress Committee at the death of Srimathi Swaruprani Nehru, Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and Harendra Nath Munshi, was also passed unanimously. —United Press.

Protest Against C. P. Govt. Action

"The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League protests against the action of the C. P. Government in instituting prosecution against Mr. Mohamed Asgar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader Honorary Secretary of Burhanpur District Muslim League and urges upon the C. P. Government to withdraw the prosecution. The Working Committee further appreciates the services of Mohamed Asgar and sympathises with him."

The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League at its meeting held on 8-2-1938.

BERAR KISAN DEMANDS

AMRAOTI, Feb. 8.

The All Berar Kisan Conference, organised by the Berar Socialist Party, was held under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, on Sunday last at Shendurjana Ghat.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Senapati Bapat, Dr. Hardikar, Messrs. S.M Joshi, Bhukhari and others including 10,000 Peasants and Kisans attended the Conference, where it was decided to ask the fulfilment of demands and moratorium and calling upon the Local Government to re-distribute the lands to the Peasants with compensation; and a provisional Kisan Committee of 15 members was framed to initiate the Kisan organisation in the Province.—A.P.

Ministers Establish Contact With Masses

Nurie Opens Hindalbari Road And Pays Tribute To Labour Of Love Of Villagers; Morarji Desai Visits Harijan Colony

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, February 7.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister to the Government of Bombay arrived here yesterday and a warm reception was accorded to him by the citizens of Dhulia. He was to arrive here on the 9th instant. In accordance with his previous programme, but, later on, it was cancelled and, therefore, the public meetings arranged under the auspices of Dhulia Town Congress Committee to give him a rousing reception and other items of the programme were all cancelled.

The Hon. Minister was received here by the Chief Executive Engineer, Shaligram Shet, M.L.A., the President of the District Congress Committee. He then at once proceeded to Kassara an adjoining village, by car and opened the Kassara Road. Many peasants had gathered for his "darshan". Addressing them, the Minister said that the Congress Government is not unaware of their election pledge, and is therefore doing their best to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the downtrodden peasants.

CIVIC ADDRESS

To-day, he was presented with an address by the municipality. He hoisted the National Flag on the Municipal Building, which was tastefully decorated with the tricoloured flags. The municipality through the address presented to the Hon. Minister urged the Government to consider the Water-Supply Scheme contemplated by it and to sanction the required amount duly.

The Hon. Minister, in reply, thanked councillors for giving him such a warm welcome. It is under the consideration of Government, he said, to construct a direct road between Surat and Dhulia; then, the importance of this town will grow more. He assured them on behalf of the Government that he and his colleagues would carefully go into their project.

Later on he was entertained at "At Home" arranged by the municipality. Prominent among the guests were the District Judge, the Collector of W. K. District, the Chief Executive Engineer, the D. S. P., Qazi Bashiruddin, M.L.A., Shaligram Shet, M.L.A., Dr. and Mrs. Ashtputre and the President of the District Congress Committee.

The Hon. Minister regretted that he was unable to address any public meeting as he had some urgent work. He left for Bombay to-day.

NURIE OPENS HINDALBARI ROAD

Voluntary Labour Of Thousands Of Agriculturists

DHULIA, February 7.

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie reached Chalisgaon last afternoon and motored to Hindalbari (Sakri Taluka) a distance of about 80 miles along with Shree Shaligramshet Bharatiya, Congress M.L.A., and Shree A. V. Tilak, Pleader, Vice-President of the West Khandesh District Congress Committee.

On the top of the Hindalbari, thousands of agriculturists from both the districts—Nasik on one side and West Khandesh on the other—had already assembled and were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Nurie at whose hands the opening ceremony of the Hindalbari Road was to be performed.

ROAD THROUGH PASS

Hindalbari is a narrow pass on the range of the Sahyadri mountain. The pass was almost impassable, being all over covered with thick thorny bushes, trees and huge stones. The forest there was so thick that there were tigers also living there. The most adjoining village to this forest is Pratappur (Sakri Taluka). This village has a tiger-trap and the villagers have, during the last few years caught in the trap as many as 6 or 7 tigers. But this pass being the nearest connecting link between Nasik and West Khandesh District, the residents of the villages round about quickly caught, appreciated and responded to the idea of preparing a road through the pass.

Prominent agriculturists from the surrounding villages met together and decided upon contributing voluntary labour from their respective villages. But permission had to be obtained from the Forest Department to cut the trees. Shree Yadav Raghunath Patil of Kasara undertook to get the necessary permission which he did in the extraordinarily short time of two days. This encouraged all the villagers and they briskly commenced operations. In a supremely efficient and methodical fashion, agriculturists from surrounding villages came turn by turn with their own axes, shovels, and pavadis and iron-bars and hammers and baskets. The labour of 2,924 agriculturists from the 20 surrounding villages was utilised.

PRIME MOVER

The prime mover of all this marvellous organised voluntary labour is Shree Balubhai L. Mehta who has been organising and conducting a Sewamandir at Kasara.

Hon. Mr. Nurie arrived at the top of the Hindalbari and his arrival was acclaimed and welcomed by the rural and Bhil musical instruments, and by loud clapping of the vast assembly and the cries of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai and Pandit Jawaharlal-ki-jai and "Vande Mataram". The guest was given a guard of honour by the school boys. Songs of welcome were sung and then the guest was formally introduced to the assemblage by Shree Shankarrao Thakar, the ex-President of the West Khandesh District Congress Committee. Then Shree Balubhai gave a short account of the work done.

Hon. Mr. Nurie then began by first highly extolling the workers for the voluntary labour which they contributed to bring about this marvellous achievement. He said that it was a model lesson to all. He expressed great delight at being a witness to such an achievement and formally declared the road open for public use. He further added, to the extreme delight of all present, that he assured that the road would be undertaken by the Government and would be made a pucca road.

Then, Shree Naval Patil, the newly elected President of the W. K. District Congress Committee spoke a few words and thanked the guest. He was followed by Shree Sajan Patil of Baglan Taluka (Nasik), and Shree Nathubhau Parolekar, President of the Dhulia City Congress Committee.

The happy function ended with the National Song "Vande Mataram"

REVENUE MINISTER'S VISIT TO DAHANU

DAHANU ROAD, February 5.

A big crowd that had gathered at the Dahanu Road Station, including Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Collector of Thana, H. P. O'Shillivan, District Superintendent of Police, Two Prants; Messrs Mehta and Gidwaney, Sub-Judge and Mamlatdar of Dahanu, R. J. Vakil, President of Taluk Local Board, and Village Uplift Committee, the Congress and the leading men of the place gave a rousing reception to Hon. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, who arrived here at 5 p.m. from Bombay by the "Flying Ranee" and was received by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Collector of Thana and V. Kirthani, District Congress Committee President.

At 5-5 p.m. at Dahanu Road, a welcome address was presented by the Village Panchayat and Businessmen of Malyan, to which the Hon. Minister replied requesting the public to co-operate and strengthen the Congress to fight out their grievances.

At 5-15 p.m. the request of J. R. Vakil, President of Taluk Local Board and Village Uplift Committee, for the opening of Merwan Road, constructed by Mr. Merwan Khodadad Irani at his expense leading to Masoli and joining to Malyan, and donated to the Village Uplift Committee, Masoli was gladly accepted and the Minister declared the road as Merwan Road. The Minister then proceeded to Masoli, (the village of the Harijans) where he visited the Harijans' school, and a grand collection of Cottage Industries of bamboo and leather work done by the Harijans was shown. Mr. J. R. Vakil, President, read the report of the Village Uplift Committee at Masoli. The Hon. Minister in his reply requested the people not to make any distinction between the so-called touchables and untouchables.

At 6-30 p.m. after tea at Chhotalal Narottam Tana, the Minister went to Dahanu, where in the open maidan, opposite the Marathi School, a meeting was held. Three addresses were presented to the Minister by Messrs J. R. Vakil on behalf of Taluk Local Board, R. P. Adhiya, Vice-President, on behalf of the Village Panchayat of Dahanu, C. G. Adhiya on behalf of Mahajan Mandal of Dahanu.

Mr. Nesavi's Tour In Dharwar District

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Mr. T. R. Nesavi, M.L.A., the Parliamentary Secretary to Hon. Mr. Noori the Minister for P.W.D. has arrived to Gadag on the 5th instant from Bombay. From Gadag he left for Jakkali and then he is touring Ron, Gadag and Navalgund talukas until 11th instant with a view to know the grievances of the villagers in those talukas.

Minister Nurie's Tour Programme

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Bombay on February 9 on tour. He will arrive at Ahmedabad on the 10th, halt at Beawar on the 11th and arrive at Ajmer on the 12th by car and Delhi on the 13th, where he will stay with Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, 10 Tughlak Road, New Delhi. He will leave Delhi on the 14th by car for Muttra, Aligarh and Agra and return to Bombay on the 16th. The arrivals and departures at all places will be private.

LETTER FROM PARIS

(Continued from page 6)

tive contract of labour, in short all the laws that were made to establish republic in works, factories and mills.

Third Front Populare Govt.

The other day the Government consisting of Radicals and a few of the Left Independents presented itself before the Chamber of Deputies. Instead of reinvigorating the Government by the inclusion of the Communists, the Radical Cabinet was formed with the mere promise of fidelity to the common programme. The Government have put before the House 6 projects of law to regulate the relations between Labour and Capital, the most important one relating to the right of employing and dismissing. Next Tuesday the debate will begin. The Government has not announced any financial policy. Though the Socialists and Communists want the control of exchange, that is to say, the exchange should be properly free from the speculators and the deserters, the Government seem to stick to the old traditions. This financial question may cost the life of this Government. It is possible that in a month or two a Front Populare Government, the fourth of this legislature, will be formed embracing all parties to the Pact from the Communists to the Radicals.

China And India.

Last night the Chinese association of Paris invited a few Indians for an informal talks. The host gave a speech showing the necessity of a united front of China and India to save the future of the East. The two oldest civilisations and the two largest groups of people should unite against all exploitation of one section over another. The attack, barbarous and cruel, of the Japanese Government against the Chinese people was deprecated by the Indians and the Chinese. A suggestion was made that a wire be sent to Mr. Gandhi by the Chinese of Paris to ask him to meditate for a just peace between the Chinese and the Japanese people and secondly a resolution asking the Indian National Congress at Haripura to show concrete sympathy with China was suggested to be sent to the Congress Committee.

Light On Sind Frontier Trouble

Dr. Choitram's Representation To Central M.L.As.

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

In connection with the Sind frontier unrest, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Abdulla Haroon and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, at New Delhi:—

"There has been repression in Derabugti for the numbr of years. The Baluchistan administration have failed to redress popular grievances. The action of the Nawab of Bugtis has rendered many Hindu and Muslim subjects homeless. A large number of them are wandering in Jacobabad and other places in Sind.

"The Bugti residents met Mr. Bhulabhai Desai personally at Jacobabad during his tour in Sind. At present the Bugti tribe has invited the Nawab's eldest son, Abdul Rahaman, to lead the peaceful revolt of the Bugtis against the Nawab.

"At the request of the Nawab, a large number of police force, headed by the Political Agent, Sibi, is encamped in the Bugti territory, to help the Nawab.

The military demonstration is absolutely uncalled for, in view of Mr. Abdul Rahaman's assurance to the Government that no disturbance will be created. The real feelings of the people are being suppressed.

"Residents in Jacobabad are arrested. I request you to take immediate action in the matter, with a view to urge the British Government for the withdrawal of the military forces from the Bugti territory."—United Press.

END OF TROUBLE IN BUGTI COUNTRY

QUETTA, Feb. 8.

The latest reports from Bugti territory reveal that the tribal followers of Abdul Rahman, the eldest son of the Bugti Nawab, have now peacefully dispersed.

The whereabouts of Abdul Rahman are stated to be unknown. Information from Nushki states that he did not resume his duty as Tahsildar on the expiry of his leave.—A. P.

Trouble In Santal Parganas

PATNA, Feb. 8.

More than a thousand Santals are reported to have attacked and demolished Moslem houses in Rajmohal (Santal Paraganas District) according to an unconfirmed report received here.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

NEEDLESS NERVOUSNESS

States' People On Latest Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, Feb. 8.

Interviewed regarding the Working Committee's resolution regarding Indian States, Messrs. Gururao, Jorapur, Pleader, and Venkatrao Naik, Editor of "Karnatak Vaibhava" said:

The resolution is reactionary, and has sprung a surprise on us. It is not only a desertion of our compatriots in States, but also amounts to a betrayal of them at the critical juncture. The policy envisaged there is wholly unsound and detrimental to the growth of solidarity between two Indias. The resolution snatches away even the primary right of association. The reasons advanced regarding the ban on the formation of Congress Committees in Indian States are not only unconvincing, but betray needless nervousness. We urge the Congress High Command to reconsider the resolution in the light of recent national consciousness among States people.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Young Sports Draw With Urban Infantry

Tuesday's game in the second division of the Bombay Hockey League tournament between the Young Sports (Dadar) and the Second Urban Infantry resulted in a draw, neither side registering a goal.

The Young Sports was a much better side, and should have won the match with a comfortable margin if their forwards could have availed some of the many chances that came their way.

Time and again, the young sports attack line failed to draw home the advantage, when placed in a favourable position in the shooting area while on the other hand, the Infantrymen who were fighting against a better side held out till the end to share the points.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Anglo-Indians In Hyderabad

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—I have read 'Anglo-Indian's' letter to you regarding 'Anglo-Indians in Hyderabad,' which appeared in your issue of the 22nd: I would like to add to it. Anglo-Indian says that it is generally felt that the attitude displayed by the British Resident at Hyderabad is due to the fact that the Anglo-Indian subjects of H. E H. the Nizam have associated themselves with the national movement of the State; in this he is correct.

I feel that it would be well to give your readers a clearer picture of the position of Anglo-Indians in this State. Anglo-Indian settlement in Hyderabad State dates back to the early days of the East India Company, when they were chiefly employed in the Nizam's Forces, Revenue, Police and other Secretarial Departments, and are in actual fact subjects of H. E. H. the Nizam, and are proud of it. The community has always been loyal to the rulers of the State and has always found favour with them. Not many years ago most of the responsible appointments in the State were held by Anglo-Indians. To-day the position is somewhat different, the descendants of these loyal subjects find themselves in rather a peculiar position, employment in the Services has been restricted, there being a large influx from outside the State, especially the increased employment of Europeans under the presidentship of Sir Akbar Hydari.

H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway employs the largest number of Anglo-Indian subjects. The influence of British officers over Indian and Anglo-Indian employees has created an atmosphere foreign to what existed a few years ago. When the Anglo-Indian employees found that they were, as in other parts of India, being made a convenience of, they felt that the time had come to rid themselves of this enforced British outlook, and associate themselves more loyally and closely with the land of their birth and the national aspirations of the State.

In January 1937 a branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of All-India and Burma, was opened at Secunderabad and members of the community rallied and the Association with strong leadership set to work at once to bring to the notice of the authorities the disabilities of the community. The Association was not welcomed from the very commencement by the British authorities in the State and as time went on the opposition increased. The Agent of the N. S. Railway was the first to take disciplinary action against members of the staff who were members of the Association. He refused to recognise the Association as a 'non-political body' and a circular was issued that employees were not permitted to join any Associations or to hold any Honorary office in such Associations.

In July 1937 when an Anglo-Indian candidate contested the vacant seat on the Secunderabad Cantonment Board he had to face tremendous opposition from the British authorities in the State. He was eventually disqualified by the Secretary to the Resident. Matters then began to grow worse and the strongest member of the Association, Mr. Gibbon was served with several notices, and warning of 'discharge from service' if he did not cease to be a member of the Association. He was first accused of engaging in political activities which were subversive to the interests of the British Administration in the State. He was forced to resign his membership.

This was going too far, and the Association felt that immediate action was necessary; they therefore, requested Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney to visit the State and to give these matters his personal attention. In December 1937, Sir Henry visited the State as a guest of the State and received a most astounding welcome from all the Indian subjects of the State, and found favour with H. E. H. the Nizam, on the other hand his visit was completely boycotted by the British. This discourtesy will never be forgotten. The time has now come for the Association to take up a very strong stand, from all accounts the All-India headquarters have failed to take any strong action. I sincerely trust you will give my letter publicity, it will help to clear the present position.—Yours, etc.,

MULKEE.

Independence Day In Berlin

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since January 26 is celebrated with such great enthusiasm throughout India as Independence Day, it is self-evident that the Indian colony in the capital of National Socialistic Germany would also fittingly observe this day with their German and Oriental friends. In commemoration of the day members of the Indian colony with their numerous German and Indian guests came together in the artistically furnished rooms of the Indian Club. The Indian national flag, representing a spinning wheel, and designed by Mustafa Koniecny, was so impressive that it will long remain in the memory of the visitors. The guests of the Indian Club, members of the German Press, and Orient also were soon engaged in easy conversation together. The opening speech was given by the Secretary of the Indian Students' Club, Mr. Keni. The gathering was of no particular political interest, but it was an affirmation of belief in this historical day and what it stands for Mrs. Ganguly speaking in Bengali, outlined the similarities between India and Germany and especially stressed how Germany had cast off the fetters of oppression and was today once again a world power. So also will it be with India one day. The third speaker of the evening, Julius Menezes, gave a well thought out and informative talk which left a favourable impression with his audience. He sketched especially certain historical events in India, and emphasized that Muslims and Hindus had always fought side by side for the freedom of India, and that they would continue doing so. The assistant Secretary, Jhanjee, read the resolution of January 1, 1931, which resolution was honoured by all those present standing.

At this moment the thought comes to me, that this freedom exists in a land accused of being ruled by the force of dictatorship or fascism, that there is liberty in a country about which interested Powers assert that no freedom of thought is allowed—I mean Germany.

The ceremonies of the Indian Independence Day closed with the "Bande Mataram" song. After the finish of festivities, congenial groups formed to exchange opinions over the tea-cups about India and Germany.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN.

Berlin, Jan. 29.

Mr. Jinnah And Muslim Culture

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the Muslim League claims to be the sole-advocate of the so-called Muslim Community which is supposed to be at the root of this controversy, I choose to point out in this article the disadvantages of that political philosophy in which the Muslim-leaguers believe and which has been developed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah the acknowledged leader of that group and which shall hereinafter be called the Jinnahism.

I believe that orthodoxy is a merit rather than a demerit. Don't you like your members of the party to believe in the received and established opinion of your party? I believe you rather need them to believe in that. Likewise does Islam need a Muslim to believe.

Orthodoxy in respect of Islam requires that a Muslim should have the same conception of Society, State, Government, Culture, Language, Standard of Living, Mode of Wordly Life and Law, etc., which was originally given by the Holy Prophet Mohammad to his disciples. Jinnahism is wholly devoid of that conception and this is its gravest disadvantage. What are the reasons to believe this

The fundamental principle of Islam is laid down in the Kalima-i-Tayyiba meaning that there is no ruler other than Allah (God) and that Mohammad is messenger of Allah. It is enjoined upon every person to make a profession when embracing Islam in the words of this Kalima and it is enjoined upon every Muslim to think and act after having embraced Islam in the spirit underlying this Kalima. It is a profession which implies and imposes the greatest obligation on a Muslim in connection with his spiritual and secular life. It is a profession which means that the person who seeks admission into the Islamic Society is pledged to acknowledge the unity and also to submit to the supremacy over all of Allah. It is a pledge which binds a member of the Islamic Society to abide by all the commandments of Allah as conveyed by the Holy Prophet Mohammad. And finally as firstly it is the fundamental principle of Islam on the basis of which the Islamic Society was first formed and which is the first and the last source of the conception of Islamic Society given by the Holy Prophet of Islam.

Though the pre-Islam Society of Arabs had no constitutional rule like that of our age, yet the social system itself provided a particular form of governing body which was never called a government and which was more or less a Social Convention having been sprung out of those social bondages which had evolved from the particular civilisatioan of Arabs. Mecca was the centre of that Social Convention and it enjoyed this honour because of Kaaba the acknowledged spritual centre of Arabia, wherein the Chief Gods, as described in Arabian mythology, held their seat, and also because of its being the home of Banu Hashims who held the key of Kaaba. After he captured Mecca and arrested political power, the Holy Prophet Mohammad dethroned the Chief Gods of Kaaba and proclaimed that the land belonged to Allah the Rabbi-i-Kaaba and that Kaaba was the Bait-ul-(Al) lah (the House of Allah). Allowing to Kaaba the pre-Islam or even more glory, the Holy Prophet Mohammad established the Islamic State which was on the same lines as the pre-Islam State of Arabia. A Social Convention was the governing body of the country which was presided over by the Holy Prophet himself and after his death by his Caliphs (Vice-Prophets) who were elected by and from among the Muslims. The conventional law was amended by the Islamic Law as embodied in the Holy Quraan. Yet, no radical changes were introduced either to social structure or to State except to the moral code which was replaced by the Islamic ethics as embodied in the Holy Quraan. The standard of living was changed to some extent during the Caliphate of Usman, but that too only so far that the Islamic social structure remained unaffected. Mode of worldly life was never changed; it was rather enjoined by the Holy Prophet Himself upon every Muslim and by Caliph Umar upon Muslim soldiers advancing into the foreign countries that they should not adopt foreign mode of life. In matter of language the language of Quraan was given preference to all.

Now let Mr. Jinnah find out for himself if the conception of Society, State, etc., on which the poical philosophy fostered by him is based corresponds with the conception of Islamic State and Islamic Society. Let him question his conscience if he is a true believer in the opinions received and established by the Islamic Society of the time of the Holy Prophet. Does he in his thoughts and actions submit to the supremacy over all of Allah? Does he stand for that state which was established by the Holy Prophet Mohammad? Does he stand for that culture which was enjoined by the Holy Prophet Mohammad? Does he demand safeguards for that language which was spoken by the Holy Prophet? Does he demand that standard of living for the enforcement of the whole of Islamic Law?

In fact the answer to all these interrogations is in negative. And it is not only Mr. Jinnah for whom we get a reply in negative, rather the facts of the history of the past and the present show that after Husain for every Monarch and Leader, except some unsuccessful idealists, the reply is in the same term.—Yours, etc.,

ALLAHBUX ZIA.

Achut Patwardhan In Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 8.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan arrived here this morning to meet Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan is understood to have discussed with the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party the resolutions to be moved at the Haripura Congress. He left for Hazaribagh along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha.

He will resume his discussions with Mr. Jaiprakash Narain on his return from Hazaribagh tonight.—A. P.

END OF UNIONIST LEAGUE PACT

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

"The pact between the Unionist Party and the Muslim League is no more in existence," said Malik Barkat Ali, the Punjab leader of the Muslim League in the course of a Press interview.

He added in October last the Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League sent 90 membership forms to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, leader of the Unionist Party, for the purpose of filling up, but despite several reminders the forms have not yet been returned.—A. P.

KENYA HIGHLANDS FOR EUROPEANS

Representation To Delhi On Dangers Of Order-In-Council

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has been in touch with the Government of India on the question of the proposed Order-in-Council for the reservation of the Kenya Highlands for European settlement since the middle of 1936. The Council of the Association met the members of the East African Indian National Congress on the 7th instant, and in the light of the recent developments in Kenya, Mr. K. Natarajan, the Hon Secretary, has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"Kenya Indian Deputation arrived fifth instant. They met Association's Council on seventh. They apprehend owing to happenings since Mr. Ormsby Gore's statement in Parliament on 9th July, 1936. Regarding Kenya Highlands, the proposed Order-in-Council may depart from the assurance given to Indians by this statement as also by Government of India's Press Note dated 17th July, 1936, that no part of the Highlands will be reserved for Europeans exclusively, and that there will be no legal colour bar. Council request the Government to ascertain whether there is any such intention, and if so, to make strongest representation to prevent it."

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The 48th batch of ten volunteers—five Red-shirts and five blue-shirts—marched to Shahidgunj this afternoon from the Golden Mosque. A large crowd followed the processionists who were arrested outside Delhi Gate.

Three hundred and ten volunteers have been arrested so far since the fresh movement was started.

Five volunteers arrested yesterday were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN

THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S CAPSTAN MAGNUMS

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

Films In Bombay And In Moscow!

BORIS BARNETT, ONE OF THE LEADING SOVIET FILM DIRECTORS, SEEN AT HIS WORK.

Soviet Cinema Shows The Way!

Russian Directors Have Changed Entire Conception Of Film Art

By D. G. Tendulkar

I was in Cambridge in 1929-30. My interests were varied,—mathematics, literature, art and politics. I used to frequent the cinemas and theatres, and seldom missed a good show. I felt I saw better pictures there than in India, but they made no more than this general impression on me. I had not then seen any Soviet film.

A "Dangerous" Film

One evening in 1930, my friend Schoneberg came running and invited me to see a Soviet film-The hall was packed. Diverse sections of people were there—friends and, perhaps, foes of the Soviet Union. To my right was seated Mr. Besicovich, my lecturer in pure mathematics,—a White Russian. Mr. Maurice Dobb, the famous Marxist economist, too, was there. He related to us in brief the history of the Soviet cinema and its significance as a powerful instrument in shaping the new Soviet life. The show commenced. The film was "Potemkin", based on the theme of the part that the battleship of that name played during the tumultous days of the Russian Revolution of 1908. At one time this picture had been considered dangerous and "unsuitable" for public exhibition in England. As reel after reel was shown the audience was roused to a mood of animated suspense. The story developed from the revolt of "Potemkin's" crew against the officers in resentment of the bad food supplied, to its entry into Odessa, its welcome by the people and the subsequent encounters,—giving evidence of a supreme example of the synthesis of the artistic, documentary and the absolute film. Everyone of the audience was moved. "Potemkin" was an eye-opener to me and typically promising of the power and possibilities of the institution of the cinema. New horizons and a fresh promise were evident in this production. I came to recognise the cinema art as a medium of not mere entertainment but also one of culture and education. I decided to go to Moscow and learn the secret of the Soviet movies from the creator of this outstanding picture. The opportunity came in 1934. For one year I attended Eisenstein's lectures on film direction and worked in the Soviet studios for over two years.

Charming—but contrast this picture of Madhuri (in "Nightingale"), with the picture of a Russian artiste in the opposite column, which shows how good photography helps to bring out character in the face.

The Great Eisenstein

Most of the Soviet film directors have an important background of personal history. They were active in the Revolution and had experience of life and its problems at first hand. They took to the cinema because they realised its importance. They are politically-minded and this was in contradistinction with my experience elsewhere. There are a number of directors whose fame has spread outside the borders of the Soviet Union,—such as Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Dovjenko, Ermler, Trauberg, Barnett and Dziga-Vertov—to mention only a few names.

"The cinema is for us the most important of the arts" —Lenin.

To my mind, Eisenstein in a variety of ways typifies the new achievements in this sphere of art in Soviet Russia. Born in Riga, Iatvia, in 1898, he was trained to be an engineer and architect. On finishing his studies at the time of the war, he entered the Institute of Civil Engineers in St. Petersburg, as a student. He became interested in the Renaissance, and particularly in Leonardo da Venci, in 1916. While studying Leonardo, he chanced upon Freud's book "The Childhood Reminiscences of da Vinci.' So greatly was he impressed by this work that he pursued his studies in the field of psychology and how it influenced the rest of life. He was also attracted by the Japanese drama and art-comedy. In 1918 he entered the Red Army as a volunteer, and worked at the front on field fortification.

Workers' Theatre

In 1920, he joined one of the theatrical companies at the front and began work as an artist. Demobilised in 1920, he went over to Moscow, where he entered the Academy of the General Staff, in the Eastern Section. He came in touch with the first workers' theatre in Moscow and was for some time the manager of its decoration department. In the following year he worked with Meyerhold. In 1923 he made his first picture: "The Good Horse that Never Stumbles". He continued his search for new knowledge and became acquainted with Dr. Pavlov's study of conditioned reflexes.

Having previously passed through various stages of idealistic philosophy, he came under the influence of Marxism which was to fundamentally change his outlook. He largely applied this new approach to the domain of artistic creation, and gave the world such masterpieces as "The Strike," "Potemkin", "Ten days that shook the World", "The General Line", etc. At present he is reported to be working on a film about the Civil War in Spain.

Independent Of Box-Office

I have dealt at this length with this particular Soviet film director, because he is an example of the material with which each film director in the U.S.S.R. is expected to be equipped. He is also the head of the direction department of the Film Academy of Moscow, a unique institution of its kind in the world, where nothing is left to chance. A glance at the study course of this Academy convinces one that Soviet films must necessarily differ from those produced outside, not only method and technique, but also because Soviet films are independent of box-office considerations. To what an extent the latter considerations affect cine

(Continued on page 11 Col. 4)

One of the leading artistes in "Gardener," a Russian film, which deals with the life of peasants. Mark the expressive face and eyes.

Parsram, who plays a role in Prabhat's "Unexpected" (at Krishna), as the beggar-boy, singing in the streets. This still, selected from a large number of Indian film photographs, has that note of realism which characterizes scenes from Russian films reproduced on this page.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

Sagar's "Watan" and Ranjit's "Nightingale" are two new films which claim some attention. The Ranjit picture has followed the vogue (started by the success of Prakash Pictures' "Challenge") of introducing animal "Stars." Lino the dog and Mehroo the Gorilla are thus getting more publicity than even the old popular romantic team of Madhuri and

Leela Chitnis, who is featured in "Gentleman Daku," at Pathe from Saturday.

Billimoria. "Nightingale" is the usual Ranjit "thriller" plus some Wild West stunts plus the dog and the gorilla. A good cocktail for those who like their evening's entertainment with those ingredients.

"Watan" has basically the same motif as "Nightingale"—both exploit the patriotic idea—but Mehboob has given original twists and proved himself a director who dares to be enterprising.

Among the recent releases "Chandrarao More" is drawing the Marathi-knowing public to Opera House while "Kisan Kanya beckons the colour-fans to Majestic. Barua's "Mukti" is competing for popularity with Devaki Bose's "Vidyapati'." But apparently the mystic idealism of Bose claims greater adherents than the youthful but artistic and, occasionally, enterprising production of Barua.

Prabhat's "Unexpected" and Bombay Talkies "Jeevan Prabhat" are now confirmed old-timers and continue to be popular despite keen competition with new films. People don't seem to get tired of them and so there is every possibility of these two films being with us many more weeks.

Do You Agree?

"CONTROL THE FILM INDUSTRY"

Proposal To Form An Advisory Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The films constitute one of the major recreations of all sections of the people rich and poor, old and young. In towns and cities labourers after a day's hard work are often found to go to pictures; and it is almost impossible for them to have any recreation during the day. Further they are beginning to take interest in pictures. I happened to overhear two railway labourers discussing on a picture they had seen. It was a stunt picture. The one was praising the hero of the picture who was able to perform such marvellous fetes of strength and dexterity. The other remarked that the fetes performed on the screen were not real.

We try to control almost all forms of recreation and we would realise that it is our duty to see that our boys and girls especially have wholesome recreation. It strikes me that we should begin to control the Film Industry more so that we would have the pictures we choose and not what the film magnates choose to put on the screen. I do not mean that the film produces are absolutely indifferent to the public taste but I do mean that the public should be able to tell the film magnates what they would and what they would not have on the screen.

An association may be formed say at Bombay and it may give friendly advice to the film companies on the films they contemplate shooting. It can even give some useful suggestions. It is possible that it does such good work that in course of time it becomes indispensable to the film companies.—Yours, etc.,

D. D.

Do You Know Him?

BEGGAR-BOY IN "UNEXPECTED"

Youthful Singer Who Gives Realistic Performance

In every film, we have the "satrs" (some of them not quite so luminous!) and the other minor artistes. The stars get all the publicity, their names are dinned in the ears of the public and blazoned on the posters. The "extras" and the small part players pass unnoticed, often their names are not even mentioned in the credit-titles. And yet the success of every picture, whatever its star-value, must largely depend on these 'unknowns' of the screen. And some of them actually put over performances which deserve creditable mention.

One such is Parsram, the beggar boy in "Unexpected", who sings and acts with realistic abandon. Shantaram's film is generally characterised by a bold outlook, and, but for some sticky sentimental patches, is refreshingly realistic. And among the most successful and realistic scenes are those in which young Parsram appears in a true-to-life portrayal of a waif. Given proper direction, he has the making of a really good artiste. In this connection it is interesting to learn that Shantaram proposes to give him an important role in his next "Social" picture which is reported to deal with the working-class.

"GOLDEN HAIR"

Feroze Dastur's Film At Super

The latest addition to the list of Indian films running is Rani Movietone's "Golden Hair" featuring the popular singer, Feroze Dastur, in a romantic role. It is a "costume" picture, directed by Pandit Narottam Vyas and the supporting cast includes Radha Rani, Shyama Devi, Sharifa Banu, Vasant Pahelwan and others.

Feroze Dastur's songs are the chief highlight of this film which is running at Super Talkies, Grant Road, since Saturday last.

WEST END: "Nightingale", featuring Madhuri, Billimoria, etc. Usual Ranjit "thriller" with some animal "stars" thrown in. (Second week).

WEEK'S FILMS AT A GLANCE

CENTRAL: "Nandkumar" starring Durgabai Khote with Tambe, Dhalber, Jayshree, etc. Spectacular mythological. (Fourth Week).

KRISHNA: "Unexpected" or "Dunia-Na-Mane" starring Shanta Apte. Outstanding 'Social', bold denunciation of forced marriages. Some good songs by Shanta and Vasantee. (18th week).

IMPERIAL: "Watan", featuring

Sitara, who steals "Watan," Sagar film at Imperial.

Kumar, Sitara, Bibbo, Yakub, Maya Bannerji. Impressive and popular costume film with patriotic theme. Enterprising direction. (Third week).

LAMINGTON: "Mukti" New Theatres' and Barua's latest creation, featuring Barua, Kananbala, Nawab, Menaka, etc. Original theme in Indian films, enterprising treatment. Kananbala and Nawab give fine performances. Good Baruaesque touches. (Third week).

MINERVA: "Jeevan Prabhat" starring Devika Rani. Brilliant acting by the star, entertaining songs and folk-dances, (15th week).

MAJESTIC: "Kisan Kanya" first Indian all-colour film, featuring Padma Devi, Ghulam Mohamed, etc. Story with rural back-ground. (Fifth week).

OPERA HOUSE: "Chandrarao More", historical romance, in Marathi, featuring Amina, Nandrekar, etc. Good war scenes. (Fifth week.)

ROXY: "Vidyapati". Fine acting by Kananbala, excellent photography, characteristic Devaki Bose direction. (10th week).

SUPER: "Golden Hair" featuring Feroze Dastur, the popular singer. (First week)

A scene from "Return of the Young Maxim", a Russian film depicting the life of a worker before the revolution.

Here is a scene from an Indian film: "Kisan Kanya" (Majestic), seeking to portray the life of our peasants. Note how the "prosperous" dresses of the people and the flowers on the wall spoil the realistic effect which was, perhaps, intended.

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

First Indian Film At Pathe Features Leela Chitnis

The first Indian film to be seen at Pathe is Daryani's "Gentleman Daku" to be released at that popular theatre on Saturday, the 12th instant. Leela Chitnis, formerly of Prabhat and Huns, heads the cast along with Yusuf Effendi.

MINERVA'S "MEETHA" ZAHAR"

The Censor trial of "Meetha Zahar" brought the shooting of the picture to a successful close. Hyderabad (Deccan) awaits the release of the picture to-morrow (Thursday) and Bombay will taste "Meetha Zahar" at the Minerva Talkies, immediately after "Jeewan Prabhat".

A scene from "Chapev," a film, which depicts the life of the famous leader of Russian peas ants.

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Representation Of Indian Shipping Companies

Sir Ghuznavi's Bill To Control Coastal Traffic Of India

The Indian Shipowners interested in the maritime trade of India, have made a representation regarding the Bill to control the Coastal Traffic of India, sponsored by Sir A. H. Ghuznavi in the Legislative Assembly and which was referred to a Select Committee of the House on the 2nd September last.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

There has been a universal demand in India, for years past that India should have a mercantile marine worthy of her position as a great maritime country of the world, and every Indian will therefore welcome the object of this Bill, which is "to encourage the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine." They request the Select Committee and the Assembly to examine the Bill carefully with a view to see whether under the existing Constitution as well as the prevailing conditions of coastal trade and Indian shipping, the measure is calculated to achieve the object which its promoters have in view, and if not, to modify and amend it so that it would afford adequate opportunities for the healthy development of Indian shipping.

NO FAVOUR OR GRACE.

They point out that Indian shipping, like every other national industry, should exist on its inherent right and not through the favour and grace of non-Indian shipping interests which hitherto monopolised the coastal trade of India and even now dominate our home waters. As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Opposition, emphasised in the Assembly during the debate on the Insurance Bill, while we are compelled to bear these restrictions and to submit to them, we shall have to continue to fight against them "in the hope that our efforts will succeed in getting rid of the Act."

They further point out that the coastal trade as a nursery for national shipping received international confirmation in the Convention on the International Regime of Maritime Ports of 1923, which acknowledge the sanctity of coasting trade by specifically excluding it from the operations of the Convention insisting on equal treatment for all flags in maritime ports.

Dominions can reserve their coastal trade to their own national ships as distinguished from British ships which clearly implies that they have got the statutory power to discriminate between a British ship and a national ship.

DISCRIMINATION INDISPENSABLE.

They request the Legislature and the public to realise that the statement that there should be no discrimination between British and Indian shipping cannot be reconciled with the object of the measure, which is the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Such declaration is, in fact, not only contrary to the main recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for the "reservation of the Indian coasting trade for ships, the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian", but is also in clear violation of the principle that the expansion in the Indian tonnage on the coast should be simultaneous with an equivalent reduction of non-Indian tonnage in that trade, a principle enunciated and recognised at the Shipping Conference of 1930 convened and presided over by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy.

BASIS OF THE BILL.

The fixing of the minimum rates of freight or fare is the real basis of the Bill. They, observe that it is not an easy question to determine the minimum rates of freight or fare, since that would depend on various factors and conditions which would themselves be fluctuating from time to time and as between port and port. The minimum rate to be fixed should always be an economic rate, otherwise the industry would not exist.

CHEQUERED CAREER OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

The Indian coastal trade is open to any tonnage that comes in and Indian shipping during its chequered career has had to suffer different kinds and degrees of competition. While it is true that it has had to suffer the unequal competition and rate-cutting of British interests, it has also during recent years suffered from attacks of out-side charters and tramp tonnage, some of which had been subsidised by foreign Governments or had the advantage of depreciated currencies.

SCHEME OF LICENSING TONNAGE.

They opine that the only effective and practical method which achieve the real object of the Bill, namely the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and yet prevent unhealthy competition, will be the introduction of a carefully thought out scheme of licensing the tonnage plying in the coastal trade of India, Burma and Ceylon. Not only will such licensing protect the Indian Coastal Shipping from outside attacks, but it will also make it possible to meet the requirements of the trade and give economic employment to shipping on the coast.

They invite the most serious attention of the Select Committee to the fact that it will be of no avail to the Indian shipping industry merely to abolish the Indian Coasting Trade Act without adopting some definite, positive and constructive method of regulating the coasting trade, which might implement the policy of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

SLUMP IN INDIAN COTTON

Bombay Businessmen Confer With Govt. Authorities

NEW DELHI, February 7.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, who is here, had discussions with the officers of the Commerce Department to the Government of India, regarding the cotton slump and difficulties in the way of exporters, which were created by the Japanese exchange restrictions.

Mr. Manu Subedar, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay) to the Central Assembly, is also having discussions with the authorities concerned in this connection.

Final decision in regard to the steps to be taken to stop a larger increase in the imports of raw cotton in the country, has not been made yet, but it is understood that the question is under active and careful examination of the authorities concerned.—United Press.

GRUESOME FIND IN TRAIN

Mutilated Body Found In Unclaimed Trunk

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

The railway police made a shocking discovery to-night when in an unclaimed trunk and a bedding lying in 20 Down Sind Express, which arrived at the Karachi station at 8-20, the mutilated body of a young Hindu with 'KNVG' initials on one arm and the picture of Krishna on the other, was found.

The trunk contained the head and the trunk of the deceased while the bedding, the arms and the legs.

The railway police have sent telegrams all round and are busy unravelling the mystery.—United Press.

SOVIET CINEMA

(Continued from Page 10).

art is a subject in itself for very fruitful study.

Soviet Films Show The Way

Soviet films have influenced America and Europe by their realistic and scientific approach to life and its problems, and have left their mark of influence on some of the recent Hollywood and European films, such as "The Life of Emile Zola", and "Kameradschaft", which have a cultural appeal and are rooted in reality. Well-known workers in the field, such as Charles Chaplin, Pabst, Stroheim and Rene Clare—to mention only a few names,—and great men of letters like Romain Rolland, have proclaimed their whole-hearted admiration for Soviet film art. Some of them have given expression to the sense of frustration and falsification of art which result from socio-political conditions in countries outside the Soviet Union. In England, too, Griersen, Basil-Wright, Cavelcanti, Paul Rotha, and other notable men of science, have paid tributes to Soviet cinema for its influence on their work of producing films depicting sociological problems. Paul Robeson, the celebrated singer and cine actor, recently came under the influence of Soviet films. In 1934, I marked how eagerly he saw and praised "Potemkin", "Earth", "Mother" and other films, which, though they belonged to the old "silent" days, were moving in their appeal and still served as a guide to the future of cinematography.

The sooner we get the opportunity in India to see and study Soviet films, the better it would be for the development of our cinema.

A Post Script!

P. S. I am sorry to be a little personal in the article—There are many persons who have undergone radical changes since they have seen the Soviet films—I must not forget to mention that the showing of the Soviet film, 'We From Kronstadt (1936)" a picture depicting the heroic deeds of the revolutionary sailors in Russia before the revolution was considered of immense importance recently in the Republican Spain—journalists like Louis Finwer wrote that it had raised the morale of the people equal only to that of import of hundreds of aeroplanes and thousands of tons of ammunition.

A gang of dacoits armed with guns, swords and axes raided Katni Tahsil, a village in Jubbulpore District. The dacoits entered the house of a rich Bania and escaped with cash and ornaments valued at over Rs. 10,000.

INSURANCE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

louder cry against foreign competition in practically every line of industry in India?

Duty Of Indian Industrialists

Patriotism has done and is doing a lot for almost all industries outside India, and with the Congress Government in power in some of the more important provinces, one certainly can look forward to a larger scope for Indian trade and commerce and consequently to the Indian insurance business also, especially when a large asset of nearly 45 crores of rupees has been accumulated in the hands of Indian insurance companies.

The future progress, therefore, of the Indian insurance companies as a whole is an assured fact, and this is easy of quicker achievement if only the Indian industrialist and the Indian business man stand stolidly by Indian institutions.

TEN DIE IN SYRIAN DESERT

Moslem Pilgrims Lost

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

Ten Moslem pilgrims, who lost their way in the vast Syrian Desert stretching between Iraq and Saudi-Arabia, are reported to have died from hunger and thirst.

The tragedy was revealed when a camel patrol of the Trans-Jordan Arab Legion came upon a solitary survivor almost dying of starvation.

After he had been given food and water, he said that he and 10 others had set out from Baghdad on foot to reach Mecca in order to perform the holy pilgrimage. On arriving at the Hedjazian Frontier, however, they were turned back by the guards as they had no papers.

Having no money, the 11 pilgrims decided to walk home by the shortest possible route. They lost their way and wandered for nearly a fortnight. One by one his companions had died, turning their faces towards Mecca.—Reuter.

BILASPUR ELECTION ECHO

Committee Appointed To Enquire Into Allegations

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A Notification issued by the Central Administration Department of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, states:—

In the course of the debate on an adjournment motion brought in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st of July, 1937, for the purpose of discussing the situation arising out of the alleged abuse of authority and power by Government officials in connection with the election of a member of the Bilaspur General Constituency to the Provincial Assembly, an assurance was given on behalf of Government that an enquiry would be held into the allegations made against Government servants, and that if it was found that any individual had transgressed the limits of the law, suitable action would be taken.

In pursuance of this assurance, the Provincial Government is pleased to appoint a Committee for inquiry into a definite matter of public importance, viz. the allegations referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Notification.

The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bose, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur;

M. N. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Distirct and Sessions Judge, Nagpur; and,

G. S. Brahmarkshas, Esq., B.A., LL.M., Advocate Nagpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bose will be the Chairman of the Committee and will have power to summon it.

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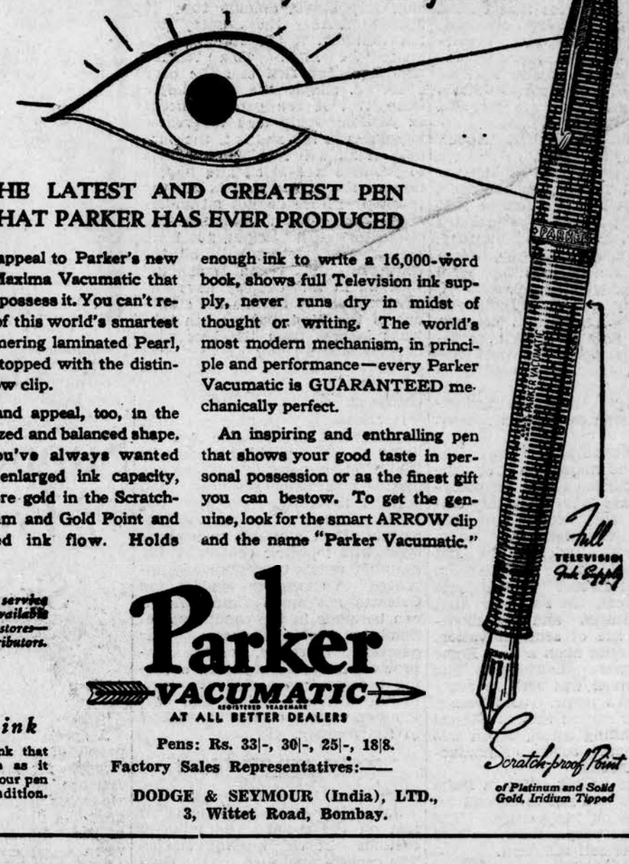

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How To Improve Indian Workman's Lot

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS' DO'S AND DONT'S

In the course of his broadcast talk, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said:—

The problem of Labour in India is so large and vast that I shall have to make arbitrary limitations to the scope of the subject matter. Labour mens not only Industrial Labour, but also Agricultural Labour. Inside and outside these two divisions are included skilled and unskilled Labour, organised and unorganised Labour. It is not my intention to make a detailed survey of the problem of Agricultural Labour, but amongst the different types of Labour that must be kept in mind are included workers in the Textile Industry, building industry, sweated industries, like match, clothing, beedi etc. and unregulated factories.

It is truly said that India was and is an Agricultural country. The major part of India even today lives on Agriculture and Agricultural Labour. But there is a big difference between the conditions of people living on Agriculture 200 years ago and the present conditions.

To-day Agricultural Labour has to spend the major part of the year in laziness or in unemployment. There is no subsidiary employment for occupying leisure hours. Agriculturists are overwhelmed with indebtedness and for this and other reasons the Agricultural Labour hardly gets enough to eat, the result is that the Agriculturist and his labourers live a life of semi-starvation.

In India once upon a time Home Industries were flourishing. The spinning wheel was seen in every agriculturist's home. Old women and widows earned their livelihood on the spinning wheel, which was a leisure hour source of production and income.

There are no big cities in India and villages had not to depend for their needs on big cities. The needs of the people were few and villages were self-sufficient.

FOUR AGENCIES

There are four agencies through which Labour can be helped, viz., (1) the State, (2) the employer, (3) creation of strong public opinion, (4) the Labour itself. During the last six months and more we have heard quite a lot about the responsibilities of the State and the Employer. There is no doubt that such responsibilities exist, but it would be wrong to lay too much emphasis on relief and help from these two sources; for unless Labour makes up its mind and set its own house in order, whatever the State and the employers may do, would not come to much. It should be noted, however, that complete co-operation of these four agencies can alone bring forth satisfactory results.

The standard of living in India is far too low. The miserableness of the few budgetary needs of the Indian worker can be seen from the Report of the Inquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Bombay City published in 1935. The working classes in Bombay City live in one room tenements. Out of the total population of 13,00,000 people, as many as 8,00,000 live in one room tenements. This state of affairs should not last. It may not be practical at this stage that the workers shall each have a two-room tenement, for it is obvious that the cost entailed in making this extra housing accommodation would mean lakhs and lakhs of rupees for building purposes. But even while this system of one room tenement continues, there is much that Labour can do to improve the housing conditions. The tendency of the working classes to overcrowd their rooms with near and distant relatives, friends and paying guests, need particular mention and no other than working classes themselves can remedy this evil. Apart from over-crowding, there is a further tendency to close up their rooms and stop light and fresh air coming in. This habit of over-crowding is responsible in a large way for loss, efficiency, sicknesses and heavy infant mortality.

HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING

I am one of those who knowing first hand the present conditions of working classes in the city, would strongly advocate higher standards of living than prevails at present. At the same time I hold very strong opinion that it benefits neither the country nor the workmen if the standard is made too high. This remark applies to the rich and the poor alike. A simple life and simple taste with as few personal needs as possible would lead to greater happiness in life and it is the purpose of all well regulated societies to promote well-being and happiness of the toiling masses of the country. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not shouting "Back to Nature" slogan, but I am definitely suggesting with all the emphasis that I can command that we in this country have no justification to imitate the standard of the West, but we can take what is best from the best with discrimination and at the same preserve the best in the more simple and less complicated Eastern Standard.

It should be pointed out that improvement in the standard of living of the working classes in the different parts of the country must proceed on uniform and parallel lines, otherwise the low standard of one centre will adversely affect attempts to improve conditions in other centres. For example, unless conditions are improved in Cawnpore, Madras and Calcutta not much improvement can be made in the conditions of Bombay working classes. The question, therefore, of the improvement of the standard of living becomes more difficult owing to the different habits and customs of various classes of workers in the country.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

Particular emphasis has to be laid on the social and religious customs of the working classes. The reports published by the Government Labour Office on the inquiry into the working class family budgets in Bombay and Ahmedabad make a very sad tale in regard to their indebtedness and most of this indebtedness is due to the heavy expenses incurred on marriages, funerals, death ceremonies, birth of sons, periodical religious and feast days. Unless the working classes see for themselves the necessity for controlling within reasonable limits the expenses on these items, no amount of State Legislation or welfare activities on the part of the employers or increase in the wages would bring any permanent benefit to them. This is a matter for the careful consideration of social workers in the country and they will realise that this is a question of slow and laborious task rather than of tub-thumping platform oratory or political slogans or any 'isms'.

Under the conditions prevailing at present what would be the effect of an increase in the wages? Ordinarily the effect of such increases should be an incentive on the efficiency of the workers. But the present conditions of the worker and his mental development and outlook are such that the advantage gained would not be in proportion to the increase given. Along with this question must be considered the problem of spending leisure hours. This problem becomes more acute as the working hours are reduced. Formerly not long ago, they were 12 hours. They were then reduced to 10. Now the Factories Act permits working for 54 hours per week, that is on an average 9 hours per day. Unless an organised effort is made to provide for healthy occupations during leisure hours, there will be waste of time and money and energy in unhealthy surroundings and in unpleasant activities, e.g., the drink shop, etc. These factors would not lead to increased efficiency.

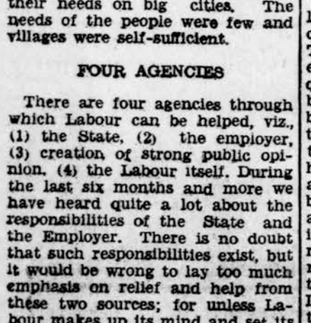
A BIG QUESTION

It should also be pointed out that in the work of the working classes, effort is not intensive. Whose fault it is and what the remedy should be is a big question, but there is not the slightest doubt that this is a matter that the working class should and can tackle for themselves.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director, International Labour Office, Geneva, said in one of his speeches in Bombay. "How can we expect the best of efficiency from an illiterate worker?"

So long as the Indian worker considers himself not only a part of the machine, but a servant of the machine and not what he really is—a master of the machine—he will not be able to exert his best and to get the best results from his work. Questions time and again arise whether methods of efficiency lead to some sort of heavy strain and fatigue. This should not be so and is not so. Concentration on work causes neither strain nor fatigue. What leads to fatigue and strain is lethargy, laziness and a happy-go-lucky way of doing work.

The Indian worker has to improve his earnings, which will enable him to improve his standard of living; he has to educate not only his children, so that they may turn out to be more happy and contented workmen than he has had opportunities to be, but also it is not too late for him to educate himself. The Indian workmen has to get rid of a good many beliefs and superstitions, which are a drag on his energy and purse The Indian workman has to improve his social habits and give up the habit of drink to which he is unfortunately accustomed. The Indian workman has to find ways and means for indulgence in healthy activities and recreations during the hours that he is not working. What these recreations should be is a matter for the more educated classes and the Government not only to consider and decide, but also to provide for.



THE PRINCESS OF BERAR (CENTRE), WHO PERFORMED THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE EXHIBITION OF M. KATCHADOWIAN'S IRANIAN BEAUTIFUL MURAL AND FRESCO PAINTINGS AT THE OAMA INSTITUTE ON MONDAY EVENING.

Support India's Struggle For Independence

Sir S. Cripps' Appeal To Britons

((From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

(By Air Mail)

A special appeal to the working people of Britain to support the struggle for complete National Indepence of the Indian people was made by Sir Stafford Cripps, M. P., member of the Labour Party Executive, when he appealed to the people of London to join the great demonstration from Mornington Crescent to Trafalgar Square (Sunday Jan. 30) afternoon organised by the India League, in solidarity with the Indian, Chinese and Spanish people.

Sir Stafford Cripps said:—

The workers' struggle is being carried on upon so many fronts throughout the world that we are apt to overlook some of the most important of these, because they do not provide the sensational news with which the columns of the daily Press are filled.

APT TO OVERLOOK

When the struggle breaks out into open warfare, as in Spain and China or into rioting with loss of life as recently in some of our own island dependencies transitory publicity is given by the capitalist Press to the events of the moment.

But where, as in India to-day, a long drawn-out and non-violent attempt is being made by a vast population to throw if the shackles of imperialism, we often overlook the event and forget our duty to support and encourage such efforts.

In the common effort to win freedom and justice from suppression and exploitation, the same economic social and political problems arise in India as in our own country.

The ruling class of Great Britain who are to-day exploiting the miners, the cotton workers, the agricultural labourers and the other workers of Great Britain, are at the same time denying their freedom to the Indian people.

An attempt has been made by these rulers in giving a new constitution to India, to simulate the forms of democracy while assuring their own continued ascendency.

For this new constitution the British Parliament is responsible and that means that the British electorate is responsible.

That responsibility affects the lives of millions of people in India and it is because we as a people have refused to the Indians the elementary right of determining their own constitution and their own laws that they are to-day protesting and trying by every peaceful means to attain their most legitimate desires.

SPLENDID BATTLE

The Congress Party is carrying on a splendid battle for freedom in India, and it is our duty to give Congress our utmost support. In order that we may make that support effective, we must attain a far more widespread understanding of the elementary fundamentals of the Indian problem.

It may be difficult, especially at the present time, to make Indian freedom a vital electoral issue, but we must try to bring home to the people how this issue is linked closely with the whole problem of imperialism and war abroad, and Capitalism and Fascism at home.

The original home of Fascism was not Italy but the imperial dependencies of this and other empires. All those methods of suppression which we abhor to-day in Europe and which we are determined to keep out of England, have long been a commonplace in India and other British dependencies.

But to-day, in spite of all its difficulties, the Congress Party is slowly welding together the Indian people and is doing what is so often neglected by a nationalist Party, is working out a programme of economic development for India in the interests of the Indian masses.

PART OF WORLD STRUGGLE

The fight of the Indian people to-day is part of the world struggle against Fascism and reaction, and just as we try our utmost to help the Spanish people to overthrow Fascism in their country so we should help the Indians to win their freedom from Imperialism.

Indeed our duty in this latter case is the more urgent in so far as we ourselves are responsible, by permitting our Imperialist Government to remain in power in Great Britain for a great deal of the suffering of the Indian masses.

JOIN IN

Let everyone join in the great demonstration in Trafalgar Square to show that the British workers have the cause of Indian freedom at heart and are prepared to take political action to help the Indian people to win their liberty.

500 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

The strike in the workshop of Herman and Mohatta continues, to-day being the second day. Out of 600 workers, 500 have downed tools, though the workshop is still working. As Makranis surrounded the workshop to-day and threatened the loyalists. Police were requisitioned.

Vacancy In Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court

The Jt. Secretary of the Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, writes:—

"Owing to the death of Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Chowna, the office of a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay has fallen vacant. To fill it, my trustees have resolved to convene a meeting of all the Parsee Justices of the Peace in the City of Bombay on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Sir J.J.P.B. Institution, 209, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOYCOTT KING'S VISIT

Masani's Resolution For Haripura

Mr. M. R. Masani has given notice of the following resolution for the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Congress at Haripura on 16th Feb:—

1. In view of recent reports that a visit by the British King to this country is again being contemplated, the Congress draws attention to its resolution adopted at Faizpur and warns all concerned that in the event of the proposal being persisted in, the nation under the leadership of the Congress will boycott the King's visit and all functions connected with it. The Congress requests the Congress Cabinets to advise the King not to visit their respective Provinces and to refuse to co-operate in any preparations that may be made for such a visit notwithstanding their advice.

2. Since the Congress last met at Faizpur, the world has drifted further towards a great war, and the war preparations of the Imperialist Powers have been intensified.

In India, the British Government has sought in recent months to divert the minds of the people from their real struggle by creating a panic through making them realize their helplessness in the event of an attack on this country, for which the conquest and emaculation of India by the British is responsible and by creating a feeling of dependence on British armed protection, with a view to secure the co-operation and help of the Indian people in the intensified re-armament and war preparations on which the British Government has launched for the defence of its imperialist interests. Such a move is the step towards Indian men, money and resources being utilized for yet another war fought in Britain's interests and also an attempt to commit the nation to acquiescence in the continuance of the British connection.

This Congress has repeatedly declared its opposition to Indian participation in any Imperialist War and its determination to resist any attempt to involve India in such a War or in preparations for it.

The Congress warns the people against being duped by attempts to scare them into support for British Imperialism. It calls upon all Congressmen, including Congress Ministers, to have nothing to do with Military preparations of any kind whatsoever.

3. The Congress notes with concern the fact that in Bihar and certain other provinces the relations between the Congress organization and the Kisan Sabhas have recently become increasingly strained and that there is danger of the fundamental community of interests which exists between the two being lost sight of.

This Congress reiterates its acceptance of the right of peasants to organise themselves in their class organizations and recognises that the existence of strong peasant organizations as in Bihar strengthens the struggle not only for the emancipation of the lot of the down-trodden peasantry, but also for National Independence.

The Congress hopes that those who hold responsible positions in Congress Committees or in Kisan Sabhas will strain every nerve to avoid any drifting apart of these organisations which would result in weakening the joint front against Imperialism.

4. That the following be added to the fundamental rights mentioned in "the elimination of all intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil."—United Press.

Dholera Port Investigation Committee

It is understood that Mr. D. M. Jani of Wadhwan, now residing in Bombay, has been co-opted as a non-official member to the Dholera Port investigation committee by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Jani has a wide experience of Kathiawar and Gujarat Ports and lately was the Port Development Agent to the Cambay State, on whose behalf he was deputed to England to buy steamers and cargo.

Hon. Mr. Kher And Majlis-E- Ittehad

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay invited, through Mr. M. S. Choudhary, President of the Majlis-e-Ittehad, Bombay, at his bungalow all office-bearers of the Majlis at a tea party on Sunday. The Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Minister for Law and Order, and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Lathe the Finance Minister were also present.

Office-bearers were introduced by the President of the Majlis-e-Ittehad to the Hon. the Premier and the Ministers.

Mr. Kher and the Ministers discussed with the officers of the Majlis the question of Hindu-Muslim unity for about an hour.

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News From Here And There

Ajmer Riot Cases Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent)
BEAWAR, (By Mail).

The Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, had to bow before the public demand for withdrawing the Hindu-Muslim Riot Case which was pending from the last ten months.

It will be remembered that a deputation consisting of both Hindu and Muslim representatives of Beawar went to the Commissioner in last October for withdrawing this riot case to which the Commissioner autocratically and denied who refused to withdraw the case. The public strongly agitated against the Commissioner's attitude and finally the case has been withdrawn.

FOR STUDENTS' UNITY

An informal meeting of some prominent members of the All-India Students' Federation from Delhi, Aligarh and Punjab was held here to consider the situation arising out of the dissolution of the Madras Session of the All-India Students' Conference.

After prolonged consultations and discussions on the suggestion of Mr. Ansar Harvani the Joint Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation it was decided to authorise Mr. K. P. Shankra, the President of Delhi Provincial Students' Federation to communicate with both the parties and to enlist their views about unity, and if possible to convene another informal meeting of the prominent student workers of India at Delhi in the near future to patch up the differences.

BARODA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 6.

Under the auspices of Dhaniavi Shikarkhana Relief Committee, a meeting was held yesterday at village Kundhela, Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan presiding.

Mr. Chimanbhai Amin explained in detail the losses done to crops of about 27 villages by deers and urged Government to provide adequate protection from ravagee by animal.

KALABHAVAN CELEBRATIONS.

The South Indian Students' Association of the Kalabhavan celebrated their annual social gathering yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. T. R. Narsinhmachari when an entertaining programme of music and drama was gone through. The staging of an English Drama "Love is the best doctor" was really successful.

E. Kandiah, a Ceylonese, has started on a world tour on motor bycycle in 1934. He is now in Baroda from where he goes to Ahmedabad, Delhi, and then to Afghanistan.

Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan and Mr. Bhailal Patel have been declared elected as members of the Baroda City Municipality from Madanzampa and Pratapganj locality as the other contestants have withdrawn their candidature.

At a recent meeting of the Mehasana District Panchayat, Mr. Patwardhan has been elected as the Vice-President. The elected members of the Panchayat have formed their own group entitled "People's Party" with Mr. Chhotabhai Patel as the President and Mr Natwarlal Vakil as the Secretary.

At a recent meeting of the people of Kalol, it was decided to form a committee to protest against the present-day affairs of the municipality.

It has been decided by the people of Karjan Taluka to go on foot to Haripura to attend the Congress Session. The party is expected to start on 16th so as to reach Haripura on 18th.

The Government of Baroda has issued a Circular to the officers in the State to see whether child labour exists in industrial cities and towns and the extent if any.

Bezwada

"The formation of the Congress Ministry and its achievements in the Province followed by a wide awakening among the people that the Congress alone could redress their grievances, the impetus given to the movement for the formation of a Separate Andhra Province, the extensive propaganda carried on by the Provincial Committee and a huge rise in the enrolment of Congress members' are recorded in the annual report of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for the year 1937, which has just been released for publication.

Student strikes have become a common feature in Andhra Desa and in less than two months students have gone on strike in nearly a dozen centres and in some cases continued the strike for weeks together till their legitimate demands were conceded by the authorities. There have been strikes, on various issues, in the Andhra Medical College and Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Taking this as a precedent, the students of Tenali Gudivada, Tadanki, and Pentapadu Schools also succeeded in abolishing the system of detentions, by going on strikes conducted peacefully. And now comes the news that the students of Hindu High School, Guntur, went on strike as a protest against the chastisement of a boy by a teacher and that the strike was called off only when the concerned teacher tendered an unconditional apology.

The third Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Federation Conference was held at Bezwada in "Durga Vilas" under the presidentship of Dr. J. N. Mazumdar, M.D., of Calcutta. Nearly a hundred delegates from all over the Andhra Province attended the Conference.

Etawah District Education Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
ETAWAH (By Mail).

"The students of India should strengthen themselves into a body in order to take a due share in the struggle of India's Independence", declared Dr. Syed Mahmood, the Minister of Education, Bihar, at the first session of the Etawah District Students' Conference which was held under the presidentship of Mr. Siddiq Ahmad Siddiq, ex-Hony. Secretary of the Aligarh Muslim University Union.

Mr. Siddiq, in the course of his address, appealed to the students not to be led away by party resources. He said that never before the students of India were in need of greater unity in their ranks than to-day. He appealed to all to rally round the All-India Students' Federation and to strengthen the Students Front of India.

Acquited Of Murder Charge

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, February 2.

Holding that they were not satisfied that the so-called confessions of the accused were made voluntarily in that they were exculpatory and withdrawn at the first opportunity, a bench of the Nagpur High Court consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gurer and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pollock acquitted yesterday two persons named Guha Kalar and Raghiya Gond of Balaghat district who had been sentenced to death on a charge of murdering one Baloo.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Private Motor Drivers' Sangh held on Monday evening, resolutions were passed requesting the Provincial Government to open a training school for motor drivers at Nagpur and to prevent the use of office peons and chaprasis by Government officers as motor drivers. It was pointed out that the practice of using such peons as motor drivers was causing hardship to motor drivers since a large number of them were unemployed.

Nasik District Board Election

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK (By Mail).

Negotiations are reported to be in progress here, to bring all the non-Congress groups under one banner by evolving a common programme with a view to present a joint front to the Congress in the forthcoming general elections to the District Local Board, which the Nasik District Congress Committee has decided to contest. Mr. D. S. Wagh, the Chairman of the Nasik District School Board, who is the leader of the Peasants' Party now in power in the District Local Board, and Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, M.L.A., one of Dr. Ambedkar's trusted lieutenants are reported to have sponsored a scheme of forming a party comprising Non-Brahmins belonging to old and new groups, Ambedkarite Harijans, Muslim Leaguers, Democratic Swarajists, and Sanatanis with a view to "rout" the Congress in the elections.

The District Congress Committee is mobilising its forces in the district and a parliamentary subcommittee comprising of Messrs G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., V. N. Naik, M.L.A., M. V. Janorkar, P. J. Subnis and V. G. Yardi has been appointed by the D. C. C., to nominate Congress candidates and conduct the election campaign. Thus the elections promise to be a very lively affair.

Ratnagiri District Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)
RATNAGIRI (By Mail)

The first general meeting of the new District Congress Committee was held at Chiplun on the 30th January, 1938. Mr. S. S. Manajan, has been elected President of the District Congress Committee for the current year, Mr. S. P. Patwardhan having withdrawn.

Khed town, which is at present managed by a Notified Area Committee, has a population of over 5,000 people. Being a commercial centre the town is fast expanding and its affairs need to be managed by a Municipality. A resolution recommending that Khed be given Municipal Administration was brought by Mr. B. S. Mehta, a prominent merchant of Khed and a Congressman and was adopted.

A general meeting of the members of the Hindi Prachar Sabha was held at Chiplun and a Committee was formed.

There are in all 117 members of the Hindi Prachar Sabha. A large number of people are learning Hindustani in several places throughout the Konkan districts. The credit of this wide-spread liking for Hindi goes to Mr. A. V. Modak of Poona, who has spent the last year in Ratnagiri District, organizing centres for imparting instructions of Hindustani.

Secunderabad Cantonment Board Election

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail)

A largely attended meeting of the Lallaguda Shops and Running Shed workers (including women workers) was held last evening (31st January) at Lallaguda, with Mr. M. Fathulla Khan in the chair.

In speaking of the ensuing Secunderabad Cantonment Board elections, the Chairman dwelt upon the importance of the voting right and explaining in detail the qualifications required for voters he advised all such men as were qualified to apply at once to the Cantonment authorities for their names to be registered on the Electoral Rolls.

Several workers, including two women workers, then spoke on their hardships, one woman worker describing their service conditions as "worse than a dog's existence."

Soil Expert's Visit To Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, Dn., (By Mail.)

On the invitation of the Agricultural Department, Nizam's Government, Dr. W. G. Ogg, Lecturer in Soil Science in the University of Aberdeen and Director of the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen (one of the British Association delegates to the Indian Science Congress) had visited Hyderabad to see the various kinds of soil, existing in the State and to advise regarding their suitability for irrigation, particularly the black soil of the Raichur district under the command of the Thungabhadra Project.

Dr. Ogg also visited the Government Main Experimental Farm, Raichur and toured in that district and saw the various types of soil in existence there. He visited the Government Experimental Farms at Sangareddy and Rudrur and the Rural Development Centre at Patancherru. He made a tour in the Nizamabad and Medak Districts, seeing the various types of soil of those areas and the systems of irrigation there. He left for England, after visiting the Government Main Experimental Farm, Himayathsager on 21st January. It is expected that his report on irrigation of black soil will be available in about two months time, which he has promised to send from England.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the soils of the two divisions in which Hyderabad is divided are very different. Those of Telingana (Andhra) are sandy and the Marathwara soil is very fertile—heavy and rich in the hilly parts and light and loamy in the valleys. In Telingana, the plains there are covered with brushwood, the hills show no vegetation and fantastic shaped rocks and crags give to the scenery a wild and in some places weird appearance. The rivers run dry in the hot weather.

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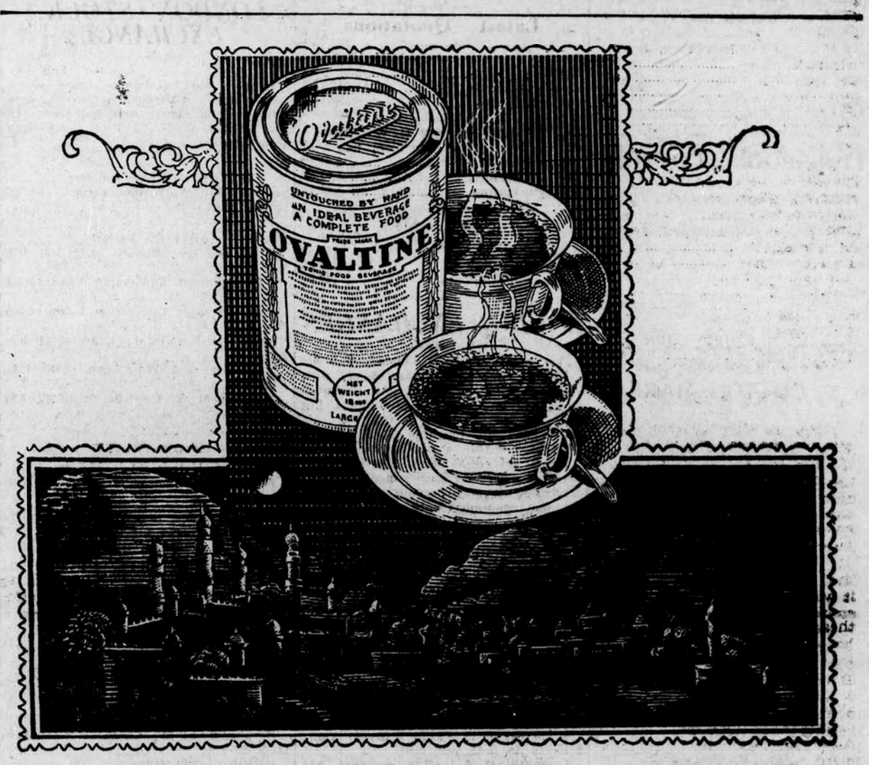

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Party To Bombay Journalist

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Francis Low, Editor of the "Times of India" who is on a short visit to Delhi, was entertained at a tea party given by Mr. A. H. Byrt. Among the journalists who responded to the invitation were Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. Bowman, Mr. P. D. Sharma, Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Mr. G. V. Krupanidhi, Dr. Lanka Sundaram and Mr. V. S. Mani.—United Press.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived at Patna this morning from Wardha to meet the Hon. the Prime Minister in connection with the political prisoners' hunger-strike.

In the United Provinces the mortality from plague during the week-end January 29 was 59 compared with 58 in the previous week. There were 17 deaths from smallpox.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THIRTEEN POINTS UP

Gradual Decline In Sterling Dollar

IRREGULAR MOVEMENTS IN FRANC

Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Feb 8

NEW YORK COTTON

During the initial stage movements in cotton market were lethargic. Business was restricted. Attention of operators is focussed on Farm Bill developments. Later market made up for the earlier loss on Wall Street activity.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened steady. Market presented a quiet attitude. Outside advices were disappointing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Opened steady on some speculative buying but later declined on realising.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Feb 8

Previous closing	8.51
To-day's opening	8.44
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	8.64
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Feb 8

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.81
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 174-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 8

Early in the session general lethargy was shown in New York cotton market movements of which were distinctly restrained. Attention of operators was focussed on farm bill developments which further weakened the position.

Session opened trading in March at 8.44 i.e. seven points lower than previous closing, prices later contrived to rise by one point to 8.45. The market showed still further brightness on better Wall Street advices which induced trade buying prices rising to 8.49.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.51/8.50) 8.45/8.44
May (8.62/8.61) 8.55/8.54
July (8.70/8.69) 8.62/8.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 8

January (4.81) 4.80
March (4.87) 4.86
January (6.95) 6.90
March (7.03) 6.99

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 8

Bombay cotton opened quiet and inactive and fluctuated narrowly later prices rallied on covering thereafter hedging was in evidence on quiet tone, spot market coupled with easier Liverpool closed quietly steady with Broach April May at Rs. 171/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 8

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

New Crop (18 3/4 sellers) 18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16 buyers) 6 7/8 value
Forward April June (7 1/16 sellers) 6 15/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 8

Liverpool wheat opened stead, with May at 91 and July at 90 1/8. The market presented quiet, steady tendency. Sale of two Australian cargoes to United Kingdom overnigh offset disappointing advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 8

Chicago wheat market opened steady with May at 0.94 7/8. Market ruled somewhat steady on some speculative buying but later declined fractionally on realising May touching at 0.94 3/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb 8

Previous closing	5.01 5/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/16
To-day's closing	5.01 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 8

Previous closing	5.01.20
To-day's opening	5.01.32
To-day's closing	5.01.17

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 8

Previous closing	152.53
To-day's opening	152.53
To-day's closing	152.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 8

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar at 5.01.32 and improved to 5.01.40 on some better support but the rise was temporary and the rate eased gradually touching 5.01.27 whence fluctuated within a narrow range.

Franc opened at 152.53 and sharply eased to 152.71 on poor support at this level market was nervous and irregular moving undecidedly between 152.71 and 152.84.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.516) 11.540
New York on Bombay (37.88) 37.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.20) 95.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£180 1/4 buyers £180 1/2 sellers. Steady) £178 3/4 buyers £179 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) £14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Easier
Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 3/4) £42 1/2 to £43

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb 8

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bear covering small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 8

Spot	(20 5/16d.)	20 3/8d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	19 15/16d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb 8

Liverpool wheat market closed at 92 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 8

Rs. a. p.

10 p.m. quotations:—

Wheat May	4 12 3
Wheat September	4 12 3
Linseed May	7 10 6
Linseed September	7 12 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 8

5-0 p.m. quotation—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	50 4 0
Silver Magh	50 4 6
Silver Fagan	50 15 0
Gold ready	34 7 9
Gold Magh	34 7 9
Gold Fagan	34 7 3
Sovereign	22 7 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 8

Rs. a. p.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 10 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 11 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 11 0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper finally closed at Rs. 98-12-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 93 3/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 8

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-58 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 8

London stock exchange staged very poor show. Giltedged securities were uninteresting. Three and half per cent was quoted at 93 1/2 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108) £108 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 3/8) £78 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 5/8) £114 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 13-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 56-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (14-9) 14-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (35) 34-3
Imperial Chemical (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-6) 65
Realisation 1930 (£35) £35 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (32) 32
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (22-3) 21-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£62 1/2) £62 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-3) 106-3
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145) 143-9
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 21-9
Distillers (100) 100
Bredfords Dyers (5) 5
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-1 1/2) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (43) 43
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-10 1/2) 22-3
Inter Nickels (dol 47 7/8) dol 47 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45) 45
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (41-3) 40
Empire of India (30) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-4 1/2) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 50
Burma Corporation (10-9) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£16-0) £16-0
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (86-3) 85-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (96-3) 95
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (30) 30
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 77-6
Burma Oil (113-1 1/2) 111-3
Mexican Eagle (10-9) 10-9
Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (38 5/8) 38 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 8

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 51 3/8) dol 52 1/4
General Motors (dol 32 5/8) dol 33
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 7/8) dol 29 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cape Support For Kaffirs: Wall Street Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 8

The Stock Exchange was generally dull, apart from the speculative sections, which closed finally higher, following improved Wall Street, together with Cape support for Kaffirs. Paris bought oils.

Industrials were depressed by January unemployment returns, together with the persistent disinclination of buyers to enter the market.

Commodities were featureless, apart from Cocoa, which fluctuated erratically.

Wall Street opened firmer.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Heavy Set-back In Indian Irons

CALCUTTA, Feb 8

Jutes generally tended downwards. In coals although a fair volume of business was reported, rates in almost all instances were decidedly lower. Teas were rather dull and neglected. In the miscellaneous section, Indian Irons and other speculative issues experienced heavy setbacks due to selling pressure, while others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/7/6; three per cent paper 90/3 small lot; three and half per cent paper 98/13; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/5; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/11; three per cent Punjab 1952 99/4.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1578; do conty 383 small lot; Reserve Bank 118; Bankura Damoodar River 90; Cawnpore Textiles 3/9.

Coals: Bengal 324/8; Bhalgora 4; Burrakur 14/8; Central Kurkend 11/6; Deoli 6/5; Dhemo Main 11/8; East Indian 22/10; Equitable 36/6; Jainty Central 1/4; New Beerbhoom 19; Ondal 9; Raneegunge 33/12; Searsole 5/4; South Karanpura 4/15; Talcher 1/6; West Jamuria 30/12; Mundulpoor 7/10; North Damuda 7/1; Pench Valley 35; Samla Colliery 2/4; Seebpore 16/12.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/9; Dunbar pref 2/10; New Victoria ord 1/2.

Jutes: Clive 20/4; Fort Gloster 400 small lot; India 270 small lot; Lansdowne 142 small lot; do pref 121; Nuddea 35/4; Presidency 3/10; Waverley 1/5; Craig Jannas 12; Howrah 45/4; Kamarhatty 442; Orient 141 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/5 cum div; Consolidated Tin 5/12; Indian Copper 2/6; Rhodesia Copper 1/13; Dalmia Cement ord 7/12; Bengal Telephone ord 19/8; Bhagwalpore Electric 8; Braithwaite and Co 5/12; Brit Building and Iron 5; Indian Iron 28/10; Indian Standard Wagon pref 129; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 2/9; do pref 69; Steel Corporation ord 5/15; do pref 78; Barasee Coke 15/4; B I Corporation ord 3/10; do pref 153 small lot; Calcutta Safe Deposit 4/10 small lot; Dunlop Rubber ord 14; Indian Cables 12/4; Rohtas Industry ord 20/1; Star Trading Investment ord 26/12; British Burma Petrol 3/13; British Ceylon Corporation 7 cum div; Orient Paper 6/4; Titaghur Paper pref & ord 4/2; Humayan Property defd 1/3; Midnapore Zemindary 77; Assam Saws 1/4; India Genl Navigation pref 141; Buland 8/12 small lot.

Teas: Hansqua 10/2; Pathemara 9/8; Sapoi 9.

Debentures: Three per cent Calcutta Port Trust 1951 98/14; four and half per cent 1937/47; Hukumchand Jute second mortgage 101/4; three and quarter per cent 1966/76, Rangoon Municipal 98/6.—A. P.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 173 3/4; highest 173 3/4; lowest 171 7/8; closing 171 7/8.

Broach J/A. op. 175 1/4; highest 175 1/4; lowest 173 5/8; closing 173 5/8.

Oomra March op. 155 1/2; highest 155 1/2; lowest 154 1/4; closing 154 1/4.

Oomra May op. 156 1/2; highest 156 1/2; lowest 155 1/4; closing 155 1/4.

Bengal March op. 133 1/2; highest 133 3/4; lowest 133 1/4; closing 133 1/4.

Bengal May op. 134; highest 134 1/4; lowest 133 3/4; closing 133 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-2-38) Rs. 4 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 3 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/4.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 8

Wheat	4,444 cwts.
Linseed	21,130 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	359 cwts.
Gingellyseed	190 cwts.
Poppyseed	281 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,793 cwts.
Castorseed	482 cwts.
Rice	4,186 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,472 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,507 cwts.
Gram	3,301 cwts.
Joowar	172 cwts.
Bajree	1,285 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,193 cwts.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore fifty lacs of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th February 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,32,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-0 allotted approximately 46 per cent Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-7-1 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 15th February 1938 Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 18th February 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 4th February 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,05,25,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT SITUATION

Bearish Tendency

New Delhi, Feb 7

The market report for the week ended 5th February indicates that after a somewhat quiet opening at the beginning of the week, values improved on good demand for actuals and a considerable amount of speculative support. Compared with the close last Saturday there has been a net fall of about 1 per cent. in prices at Liverpool and Chicago.

A bearish tendency has been in evidence in most Indian markets, but the close was somewhat steadier in sympathy with foreign advices. At Karachi, during mid-week, prices touched their lowest for many months but rallied to close fractionally below the previous week.

WEAKNESS

At Bombay, the wheat market was weak and values receded by as much as six annas per cwt. or about four annas per maund for near deliveries. although the crop was more or less unaffected.

There has been a slight revival of the export demand and purchases by shippers are reported not only at Karachi where both old and new crops were traded in but in the Punjab. This week, however, shipments from Karachi totalled only 2,000 tons.

STOCKS

Stocks at Amritsar and Lyallpur are approximately 13,000 and 7,400 tons respectively, and the number of pits at Hapur 423, equavalent to 12,700 tons.

Dealing with linseed the Report states the United Kingdom market was steady, despite an easier trend in most other oil-seeds. Bombay seed was most attractive as to value, but important sellers are not pressing and quotations enhance when enquiries are made for large quantities. Linseed oil values are being held down by cheaper offers of competitive oils. La Plata found a few buyers in the United Kingdom market but sales to the Continent were small.

LINSEED QUIET

In India the linseed market was quietly steady. Exports from Bombay were large last week and totalled 5,600 tons. The eventual destination of this shipment which was marked "Port Said for orders" was undeclared.

Beneficial rains have fallen in Northern India and a spell of bright sunny weather is now needed in the Eastern Punjab and Western United Provinces.

The Indian rice markets have remained dull and featureless with no change in prices. Rangoon was steadier with an improvement in values of from six pies to two annas per maund. —U. P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 8

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd	£0 6 3
Guest Keen and Nettlefold	1 8 0
Turner and Newall	4 2 3
Associated Elec Industries	2 2 0
Attock Oil	1 11 0
Associated Portland Cement	4 6 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ordinary	2 0 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 6
Beira Railways	1 10 3
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 8 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 24.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 15 0
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 0 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 3
International Rly of C America	dol 4.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 0
British Burmah Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 12 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 9 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 17 0
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 3 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.25
American Radiator	dol 12.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 39.00
American Can Company	dol 76.50
General Foods Corporation	dol 31.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 16 9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 4 1½
Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ltd	0 7 6
Mawchi Mines Ltd	2 7 6
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0 14 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1 0 0
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 0.98 p.c. p.a.

REACTIONARY FEELING ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

Gilts firm but small business, tendency however good. Markets generally dull and reactionary owing to complete absence of buying on unsatisfactory outlook. It is now feared that next unemployment figures later this week will be disappointing.

Baldwin	7/4 1/2
Richard Thomas	8/1 1/2
Indian Copper	3/9
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/9
Mallcca	22/9
Kamra	1/3
Roan Antelope	17
Rivet Bolt and Nuts	27/6
C. P. Manganese	£3 3/4
Morris Motors	31/3
Ford Motors	21/9
Tube Investments	84/9
Tunnel Cement	45
Oswans	25
Vickers	22/6

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 7

SAKELS—	
March	13.97—8
May	14.05—8
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.20—4
April	10.16—5
June	10.17—4
GIZA—	
March	12.83—17
May	12.84—13

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

B I S N H T Nevasa of 5678 reg tons Captain J L Beatty arrived from Southampton via Port Said Suez with Military Officers and Troops.

L Triestino ss Piolina of 3063 reg tons, Captain B Luenanus arrived from Trieste via Venice Fuime, Spoleto, Bendisi, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Djibouti, and Aden with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Queda of 4760 reg tons, Captain J F Gregory sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 8-2-38.

S S Warfield (M M) for Europe and American Port via Aden and London

S S Strathmore (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb 8

1 Hakodate Maru Singapore 15-2 N Y Kaisha
5 City of Hereford 3215 Calcutta 9-2 F F Campbell
10 Taijin Maru 3642 Yokohama 10-2 O S Kaisha
13 British Sovereign 2176 Abadan 9-2 Anglo Iranian Oil
14 Westmoor 8639 Liverpool 14-2 Anchor Line Ltd.
15 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 13-2 L Edwards.

Victoria Dock

3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 9-2 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 10-2 M M
7 Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 9-2 Merchant S N

Prince's Dock

F Kohinur 3240 Rangoon via Coast Ports 13-2 T Morrison
G Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 7-2 S Hassun.
M Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
N/O Jalaganga 3080 Rangoon 12-2 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 4-2-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Keelung 11-2-38 K Nixon
City of Benares 12-2-38 K Nixon
Clan Macindoe 13-2-38 J Finlay
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Brauenfels 15-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 14-2-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Taiwan 16-2-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 17-2-38 F F Campbell
City of Elwood 10-2-38 L Edwards
Hoegh Transporter 10-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Fusijama 12-2-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Antonietta Costa 10-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 13-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Baroda 10-2-38 M M
Gambhira 14-2-38 M M
Vasna 12-2-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Hatimura 8-2-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaganga 8-2-38 Scindia S N
Jalmohan 10-2-38 Scindia S N
Jalvihar 10-2-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 13-2-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Bamora 26-2-38 M M
Chyebassa 27-2-38 M M
Sirsa 14-2-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Lauterfels 9-2-38 L Edward
Frauenfels 9-2-38 L Edward
Reichenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
City of Durban 14-2-38 K Nixon
Vita 10-2-38 M M
Hakodate Maru 10-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Tanfield 28-2-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Catha, 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O S N
Warfield 16-2-38 M M
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 11-2-38 Anchor Line
Westmoor 14-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

President Garfield 18-2-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 9-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
Lauterfels 11-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Naldera 17-2-38 P and O
Hakodate Maru 13-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Fusijama 13-2-38 Triestino
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancomano 28-2-37 L Triestino
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 3-2-38 T Morrison

FOR LOS ANGELS

Hoegh Silverlight 8-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR BASRA

Bandra 9-2-38 M M
Varela 10-2-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Teirea 2-3-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaganga 12-2-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Antonietta Costa 12-2-38 L Triestino
Hatimura N F M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 12-2-38 M M

EXPORTS

S S Ehrenfels for Rotterdam: 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 55 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 1400 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad

For Hamburg: 506 bales cotton raw F G Geerder; 105 bales hide fleshings A Burjor; 350 bags gum E Vallimohamed; 8 bales cotton fly R Pallonji; 42 bags gum E Moled.

For Boston: 10 bales goat skins D Abraham

For Antwerp: 1000 pkts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Kingston: 23 bales cotton grey piecegoods A Virji.

For Suez: 55 bales c c p goods E D Sassoon; 10 bales c c p goods G N Mussry.

S S Taijin Maru for Osaka: 600 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton A Podar; 500 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 344 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe: 1500 bs raw cotton L Ramji; 210 tons old scrap iron A Popatlal; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

For Osaka: 340 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal; 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

For Dairen: 100 bales raw cotton The Nissha.

S S Warfield for Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 55 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

For London: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Swastik G Trading.

For Hull: 250 bales raw wool D Abraham; 3017 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 7918 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 240 bags dillseeds G Gokalchand; 1560 bdls teakwood scantlings S D D Gilder.

S S Westmoor for Liverpool: 7 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 50 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 62 balus ctn twist waste Champaklal; 248 bags gr nut kernal M Bhuta; 908 bags gr nut oil cake B Mulji; 81 bales raw wool B Harbham; 26 bales raw wool M Umersey.

For Manchester: 55 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal.

IMPORTS

S S Harmodius Agents James Finlay and Co from Glasgow: 81 cases cottons; 120 d/bags stl spikes; 150 bales old newspapers; 75 kegs tannic acid; 339 pieces sanitary earthenware; 130 drums lubg oil; 56 bundles galvd sheets; 1984 loose plates hard spelter; 284 loose m s bars; 50 cases ginger wine; 1220 cases beer; 439 cases whisky; 45 cases ale; 50 loose c i casterns; 4465 loose fire bricks; 47 cases boiler fittings; 20 cases sewing machines and accessories.

From Fawey: 1506 tons china clay.

For Liverpool: 654 cases ctn piecegoods; 50 cases whisky; 91 rolls floor covering; 1768 bundles galvd steel tewers: 65 cases biscuits; 257 bags bolts and nuts; 173 pps motor covers; 10000 bags soda ash; 800 drums solid caus soda; 125 rolls rylock hinged joints; 102 drums sodium sulphide; 68 e/w rolls lino; 602 drums lubg oil; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 9156 bags tiles; 38 cases ctn yarn; 74 bags stearine; 50 rolls wire netting; 56 cases bobbins; 56 bags upholstry springs; 334 drums bleaching powders; 98 cases soap; 50 bales old newspapers; 100 drums chloride lime; 330 cases machinery; 48 bdls stl conduit tubing; 80 bales exhausted cloves.

S S Hakodate Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Singapore: 1943 bags betelnuts; 1965 bags sago flour; 41 bags gum; 351 cases pine apples; 269 bundles rattan.

From Hongkong: 533 bdls cassia; 35 bales raw silk; 100 bags green beans; 35 jottas fire crackers; 50 bags sugarcandy; 35 cases straw fans.

From Colombo: 900 bags copra; 82 bdls mattress fibre.

From Yokohama: 1809 cases ctn and rayon mixed piecegoods; 45 cases silk yarn; 789 cases silk piecegoods; 117 cases rayon goods; 118 coils transmission conductor; 325 cases straw boards.

From Osaka: 276 cases cotton yarn; 395 cases ctn piecegoods; 119 cases staple fibre yarn; 69 cases electrical goods; 52 cases porcelainware; 54 casks iron pipe fittings; 250 cts tiles; 316 cases glassware; 86 cases glass bottles; 69 cases ctn jeans; 100 cases wire nails; 50 cases rayon yarn; 60 cases glass bangles; 30 dms paint; 59 cases spg and weaving machy.

From Kobe: 171 bales raw silk; 159 cases ctn piecegoods; 177 pkgs weaving machy and accessories; 32 cases ctn and rayon mixed goods; 28 cases bobbins.

From Tokyo: 1048 bags rock sulphur; 50 cases clocks; 36 cases toys; 132 bales ctn piecegoods; 327 cases grey mercerised ctn yarn.

From Nagoya: 162 bales grey ctn shirting; 38 cases glassware; 328 cases porcelainware; 719 cts tiles.

S S Gharinda Agents M Mackenzie from Badagora: 1763 bags copra; 144 bags black pepper; 156 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicharry: 1008 bags cocoanuts 45 bundles canes.

From Cochin: 250 bundles cocoanuts shell.

From Colombo: 500 bags copra.

From Calicut: 1185 bags sandalwood billets; 59 jottas coir yarn; 197 bags cocoanuts; 100 bags copra; 85 bales coir rope 35 bags dry ginger; 160 cases coffee.

From Rangoon: 4793 bags rice; 86632 piece teak scantlings; 77 pieces teak squares; 507 pieces deck planks; 234 pcs planks; 526 pieces bars pig lead; 276 bgs betelnuts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

The Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd. has issued a circular to members notifying that trading will begin at 12-30 to-day (Wednesday) and close at 1-30 p.m. At present the official list will be as under:—

3 Government Securities; 9 Banks shares; 5 Insurance shares; 4 Railway shares; 27 Cotton Mills; 3 Hydro-Electric; 4 Electric; 23 Miscellaneous; 7 Preference shares; 5 Debentures; 7 Jute shares.

American Cotton Markets Inactive

OPERATORS AWAIT FARM BILL DEVELOPMENTS

Spot Cotton And Textiles Dull

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Bombay and Liverpool cables did not encourage the New York Cotton Market on Monday which was still restricted pending the farm Bill developments.

Opinions differ widely on changes of an early farm legislation and the possibility of its applying to the next crop even though should the legislation be passed.

The U. S. Senate and the U. S. Agricultural Department are expected to oppose some objectionable sections which may delay the passage.

The market opened steady and was inactive as well as narrow awaiting Farm Bill developments.

Prices later declined on hedge selling and liquidation of March but met considerable resistance through trade buying. Spot cotton and textiles were inactive. Finally trade buying was in evidence with session finishing steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening March was quoted 3 points down at 8.51 and under increased selling prices declined further 3 points and March was quoted 8.48 which was the lowest level reached during the first ten minutes.

However increased trade buying soon appeared and arrested the decline and prices recovered 5 points from the lowest level and March stood at 8.53, the highest level for the day during the second hour.

Thus both high and low levels for the day were reached before noon and later on the market was quiet but steady weakness in shares checked any buying and there was more disposition to await Farm Bill developments.

The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points for near months while distant deliveries closed 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 8.51c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.72c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with March 4.83. There was small scattered liquidation in sympathy with Alexandria advices, otherwise the market was dull.

Later on there was trade calling and local short covering but outside interest was negligible. The market was quiet and closed at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 4.93d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and under increased selling prices declined 8 points but May option was 18 points down. Spot cotton prices lost 4 points at 7.43d. per lb. Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points and spot cotton prices closed 2 points lower at 6.17d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was easy on increased offerings for Giza. Giza futures closed 17 to 11 points down and Sakels declined 8 to 4 points while Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 5 points down.

SPOT FIRM.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:—

"The bills that are being prepared in U.S.A. nowadays do not meet with full approval of the Government officials, which may perhaps be due to the above reasons.

As regards political situation, it is becoming difficult to understand whether the situation is getting complicated or is nearing a compromise. Seemingly, however, attempts are being made to provoke Britain. In Germany also new Committees are being formed and changes are made from the military point of view as if it is preparing for actual war. Whatever it may be, the effect of the political situation on trade continues to be one of anxiety.

LOCAL MARKET.

It appears to be getting firm for one reason or the other. The Farm Bill is effecting the local market even more than it does the American markets. The market is not feeling the burden of new crop arrivals from the upcountry, as this time there remains Japanese buying against it. The reports from Japan are often conflicting. The goods of standing contracts of old crop have not yet been cleared.

The persons who have eaten yearly options have bought cotton against the same. The long interests of the upcountry speculators are still outstanding. Though receipts of new crop are fairly good, there does not appear any important hedge selling against that. This shows that the upcountry merchants and the spot houses do not see much risk owing to low prices.

The crop in the Broach district is in good condition, and it will begin to move by the end of this month. The crop in Gujerat district is on the whole in good condition and if that crop does not prove burdensome to the market, the market will thereafter be free from danger.

READY COTTON MARKET.

There was fair demand from Japan, and it appears that it will still continue to make frequent purchases. The demand from spinners is from hand to mouth. The purchases by the mills in upcountry having somewhat slackened, the merchants there seem eager to sell. There is possibility of the arrivals increasing if the market becomes strong.

The receipts of cotton during the week were 89,493 and exports 86,989 bales. Balance has remained at 706,593 bales as against 921,911 bales this time last year."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (11-17 a.m.)	8.53—01
N. Y. March Lowest (1-8 p.m.)	8.48—06
Liverpool March Highest	4.84
Liverpool March Lowest	4.81—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool.—Quiet steady business. Market declined on small hedge selling and recovered owing to shortage of contracts. Bullish.

New York.—Light trading with spot houses early sellers later buying on fixations.

New York.—Buyers cautious awaiting developments Washington. Senate and Agricultural Department expected to oppose some sections which may delay passage. Increased hedge selling absorbed by trade. New crop preparations backward. Expectations fertilizer sales smaller than last year.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends.

New York:—"No improvement in mills activity but hedging is only moderate. About 20 per cent fertilizer sales indicating same percentage acreage reduction."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.

March	8.51—03
May	8.61—02
July	8.68—04
October	8.78—05
December	8.82—07
January	8.86—06
Middling spot	8.61—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.

March	8.64—02
May	8.73—02
July	8.79—03
Middling Spot	8.72—03
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
March	8.52/8.52
May	8.61/8.61
July	8.71/8.71
Noon Call.—	
March	8.52
May	8.61
July	8.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 7.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

February	4.81
March	4.84
April	4.86—01
May	4.89—01
June	4.91—01
July	4.94
August	4.96
September	4.99
October	5.01
November	5.02
Middling Spot	4.93—03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
March	4.83
May	4.89

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.03
Fine (Good staple)	4.18
Superfine (Good staple)	4.33
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.15
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.30
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.45
BENGAL—	
Good	3.48
Fully Good	3.58
Fine	3.73

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

F.G.F. Spot	8.26
GIZA—	
Spot	7.43— 4.
March	6.92— 8.
May	7.01—18.
July	7.07— 8.
October	7.02— 8.
November	7.07— 8.
January 1939	7.08— 8.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.17— 2.
March	5.92— 2.
May	5.89— 3.
July	5.90— 2.
October	5.91— 2.
November	5.91— 2.
January 1939	5.91— 3.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Feb. 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£14/17/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£15/0/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Feb/Mar. sellers	£13/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£13/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	51/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	41/9
Wheat South Australian parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	37/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 7.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Following a decline of 2 to 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 171/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 171/2 on scattered long liquidation. Later on there was some professional support and prices improved to Rs. 172. The tone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later on was reported 2 points lower. The local market was quietly steady with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 171/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	171 8 0
Broach J/A.	173 4 0
Oomra March	153 14 0
Oomra May	153 10 0
Bengal March	132 12 0
Bengal May	133 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	139	137	135	133	
Punjab	139	137	135	133	
Rajputana	139	137	135	133	
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	
C P No. 1	174	171	168	165	
C P No. 2	166	163	160	157	

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Feb 8

47	A Hdiyab Saharan old 121 1/2
49	B Mavji Khandwa 160 1/4
50	Japan T and Co Akot 159
100	Japan T and Co Darwaha 159
58	Japan T and Co Khamgaon 158
100	Nisso and Co Banora 159
300	Nisso and Co Faizpur 150 1/2
111	N Rajaram Umarkhed 160 1/4
20	N Rajaram Amod 165
62	Toyomankwa Malegaon 149 1/2
58	Toyomankwa Nandgaon 150
37	Toyomankwa Nandgaon 150
50	Toyomankwa Anjad 4 off
227	Samji Karamshi Neemuch 4 off
100	Samji Karamshi Hansi 136
186	Cotton Agent Akot 160 3/4
75	Andarshancietan Dhamangaon 163½
104	Arjan Khimji Malkapur old 136 1/4
60	G G Kesha and Co Jalna 150 1/4
99	G G Kesha and Co Amalner 150

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	86	23,958	173,599
Central India	82	15,617	218,356
Barsi and Nagar	2,953	67,486	114,783
Hyderabad Gaorani	239	23,116	51,745
Berar	2,218	135,949	369,641
Central Provinces	559	27,646	66,066
Total Oomras	6,177	293,772	1,033,890
Dholera	857	21,534	13,386
N W Provinces		2,085	4,728
Rajputana	116	3,571	36,307
Sind Punjab	1,426	318,452	210,211
Broach		1,769	16,254
Coompta and Dharwar	214	9,591	11,853
Westerns Northerns	55	3,137	13,283
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,780
American		98,064	3,692
Egyptian African and Sudan		180,993	127,655
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	8,665	935,055	1,479,988

Exports From Bombay

1st Sep to 3rd Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	673	113,106	179,174
Japan and China	7,194	221,655	635,788
Coast Ports		32,049	9,425
Up-country by Rail		163,251	106,507
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,362	74,266
Total	7,867	548,423	1,005,160

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 7-2-38	6573000	5591000
Receipts yesterday 7-2-38	18000	10000
Exports to date 7-2-38	4112000	3757000
Stock at Ports 4-2-38	3180000	2392000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-2-38	2596000	200000
Stock at Liverpool 4-2-38	1146000	908000
Visible Supply 4-2-38	7633000	5955000
Quantity in sight 4-2-38	11257000	10627000
Quantity out of sight 4-2-38	6508000	7924000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 5th February	13,789
Receipts int. Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	926,390
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,455,304
Decrease	528,914

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 158 May 158 July 161 Oct. 165 Dec. 165 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 175/12—Liverpool May 1938 4.88 Rs. 40 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 172—Liverpool July 4.93 Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 175/12—New York May 8.61 Rs. 19 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 172—New York July 8.68 Rs. 18 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb. 8.

February	238.00
April	237.60—130
May	236.50
June	232.50—70
August	227.70—100

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £6-19-9 London/Paris exchange rate was also unchanged at 152.53 while dollar/Sterling cross rate was 5.01 5/16. London silver prices improved 1/16 for spot to 20 5/16d. while forward quotation was unchanged at 19 15/16. There was little Bear covering and India was a small seller. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures improved 10 points, Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover in silver and the budget time being near there is more disposition to await any change in import duty. The gold market was quietly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 7 6
Maha delivery	34 7 9
Maha Teji-mandi	0 1 0
Fagan delivery	34 7 0
Fagan Teji-mandi	0 3 6

SILVER

Ready	50 3 6
Maha delivery	50 4 0
Maha Teji-mandi	0 7 0
Fagan delivery	50 15 0
Fagan Teji-mandi	1 0 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 7.

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 7.

Gold bars fine per oz	£6-19-9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb. 7.

February	45.35+10
March	45.15+10
May	45.15+10

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 7.

Copper	£38 17 6
Lead	£15 11 3
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£180 12 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 7.

March	5s. 4 1/2d.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb. 8.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers	£38-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£30-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Feb 8

Yesterday Argentine Linseed prices declined 14 to 19 points and all wheat markets were quiet. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 11 3
Linseed September	7 13 6
Wheat May	4 12 3
Wheat September	4 12 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 7

March	£10-13-9

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 8

Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	28 1 0
Highest	28 4 6
Lowest	28 0 0
Closing	28 0 6
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 5 0
Highest	29 7 3
Lowest	29 2 0
Closing	29 3 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 5 6
Highest	32 11 0
Lowest	32 5 6
Closing	32 6 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	18 15 9
Highest	19 1 6
Lowest	18 15 9
Closing	19 0 0
Linseed May—	
Opening	7 11 0
Highest	7 11 0
Lowest	7 10 9
Closing	7 10 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 7

March	92 5/8d.
May	91d.
July	90 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 7

May	dol 0.94 5/8
July	dol 0.90 1/2
September	dol 0.90 3/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 8

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 6 0
Shipment March	15 9 0
Shipment April June	5 10 0
Shipment July Sept	5 11 0
Kesar	11 15 0
Saraya	11 8 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 7

May	2.25—1
July	2.26—1
September	2.27—2
January	2.26—1

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Feb. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 month rate 2 1/2 per cent to 2 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 8.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/7
3 per cent 1951/54	102/12
3 per cent 1941	103/9
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1945 Bonds	108/12
4 per cent 1960/70	114/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/14
5 per cent 1939/44	104/8
5 per cent 1939/43	107/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/7
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent P P I 1974	110/2
4 per cent B Deb 1974	109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119
5 per cent 1954	131/8
5 per cent K P I 1956	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/12. Closed steady unchanged with very little business.

Tone:—Quiet.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cent. 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 8.

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D 1/6	1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	265 1/4
Bank's buying T T	263 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,142
Bank's buying T T	1,162
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92 3/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	5.01 1/4 7th instant
Japan/London	1/2 8th instant.
Hongkong/London	1/3 1/16 8th instant
Shanghai/London	1/2 1/4 8th instant.
Java/London	8.94 5/8 8th instant.
London/Paris	152.53 7th instant.
London/Belgium	29.55 1/4 7th instant
London/Switzerland	21.59 7/8 7th instant
London/Berlin	12.41 1/2 7th instant.
London/Stockholm	19.40 7th instant.
London/New York	5.01.20 7th instant.
London/Amsterdam	8.96 5/8 7th instant
London/Italy	95.22 7th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-9 5th instant.

Gold £6-19-9 7th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 5/16 7th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 7th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Cal. 3/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb. 7.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Easier	45

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 7.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.01.20
Paris	152.53
Berlin	12.41 1/2
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.96 11/16
Brussels	29.55 1/4
Milan	95.22
Berne	21.59 7/8
Prague	142.62

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£80 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/8
Victory Bonds	£112 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. Exdividend	£86
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 7.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7

Pay In—Feb. 14. Pay Out—Feb. 16.

Nervous Tone On Stock Exchange

INDIAN IRONS GIVE WAY

Investment Support Lacking

BOMBAY: February 8.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market was easy and U. S. Steel shares declined dols. 2 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed dol. 1-3/8 lower.

The local Market which hitherto continued very steady, was unnerved to-day on easier foreign advices and fears of increased selling pressure to-morrow on the new Stock Exchange.

General confidence is impaired, and if foreign advices continue discouraging, there would be heavy declines in local prices. Even Banks may have to make urgent calls and once again there will be considerable anxiety.

The Board of Directors is making preparations to resume trading as early as possible after the Settlement, and it is said that effective control measures will be adopted. It remains to be seen how far the new Bazar affects the old one. It is a known fact that over 90 per cent. of the business done in shares is purely speculative and ready cash business is limited. Thus with limited genuine business there cannot be wider price movement.

To-day Indian Iron shares were marked down to Rs. 28-12 and Bank of India shares were offered at Rs. 149-8. Even Scindia shares eased off to Rs. 21-8. It is reported that Tata Steel Ordinary shares will be on the list of the new Bazar.

There will be some business in Tata Steel Ordinary shares on the New Exchange to-morrow and it will have considerable effect on the local Market. Tata Steel Ordinary and Dfds. have a close connection and it will not be difficult to have a guess of Dfds. quotations. If Operators on the New Market attempt to depress prices, it will increase difficulties of the market. It seems nothing but a clever move on the part of the Indian Stock Exchange to include Ordinary shares in the Official List when Dfds. are left out for the reasons known to them.

In the meantime the Settlement is progressing and buyers are out to demand deliveries. Short sellers find it difficult to give deliveries and sellers of Bombay Dyeings were forced to pay reverse budlee difference of Rs. 3-12. Steams had to pay Rs. 5. Some of the delivery demands are as under:—

Tata Steel Ordinary Rs. 6,600; Dfds. Rs. 1,400; Dyeing Rs. 779; Burma Rs. 1,425; Power Rs. 690; Associated Cement Rs. 13,000 and Tram Rs. 4,400.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 8.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370 0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	970 0
100	CENTURY	248 12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258 3
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228 12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	390 0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	137 8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184 0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720 0
100	Indore	70 0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	126 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348 4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255 0
250	Model	53 12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	268 8
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	4 8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247 8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	66 8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94 8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243 12
100	Swan	101 4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265 0
1000	Western (Rs 10)	915

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115 0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	32 4
500	Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1,580 0
125-500	I Conty (Rs 7-8) XD	381 4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	150 0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	119 12
5	Union (As. 4)	5-9-6

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED	124 10 XD

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13 4
20	Mercantile	55 0
10-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41 8
200	Oriental (125)	4450 0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	139 6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427 8
10	Ajmer (As 4)	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119 8
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14 0
100	Karachi (4)	215 0
100	Poona (4)	212 8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180 0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149 4
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945 0
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	753 8

MININGS.

8	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 5
8sh	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2 7
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	29 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49 12
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs 10)	241 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	159 6
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855 0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248 12
125	B. BURMA (Rs 12)	611 14
7sh.	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	311 4
8sh.	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	3 13
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94 8
100	L. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	31
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	44
Consolidated Gas Edison	22
Columbia Gas	7
United Corpn.	3
Int. Tel. and Tel.	85
Northern S. Power A.	11
American Tel and Tel.	132 3/4
Western Union Telg.	23 1/2
Great North Pfd. Rly.	19
New York Central Rly.	16
Firestone Rubber	19
Pullman	30
Graham Page	1 1/4
Eaton Mfg.	17
Bethelehem Steel	52
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
United States Steel	50 3/4
Amr. Car Foundry	20
United S. Smelting	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/8
Chrysler Motors	51
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	38 1/4
Union Carbide	69 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet. Oil	35
Socony Oil	15
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	25
Amr. Can	78
Firestone 6 p.c. Pfd.	91

Int. Nickel of Canada has declared a dividend of 50 cents, ex dividend on 26th Feb. Turnover 316,000 shares. Market has a sagging appearance and prices may go slightly lower. Steel operations 31 per cent of capacity; same as last week.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
February	114 0 0
April	113 0 0
June	113 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
February	130 0 0
April	130 0 0
June	129 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
February	175 0 0
April	173 0 0
June	171 0 0

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 7.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Fe' sellers	27
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/Aug. sellers	27/1 1/8

50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47 0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	650 0

PREMIER CON.

30	(Rs. 2-15)	75 0
15	Scindia	21 7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Valley

Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938

Develop First-Class Crisis

When Governor & Ministers Clash

JAWAHARLAL GIVES HIS "PERSONAL VIEW"

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AS IN ENGLAND BETWEEN CROWN & PARLIAMENT SHOULD BE CREATED IN INDIA

JHANSI: February 8.

In the event of differences between Governor and Ministers, MINISTERS SHOULD NEVER RESIGN, BUT TAKE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS ON A HIGHER PLAN MAKING THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE ASSEMBLY, LIKE ENGLAND, WHERE SUCH ISSUE IS TREATED AS A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CROWN AND PARLIAMENT.

IN CASE THE GOVERNOR DISSOLVES THE ASSEMBLY AND DISMISSES THE CABINET, THEY SHOULD REFUSE TO RESIGN AND CONTINUE TO FUNCTION, THUS DEVELOPING A FIRST-CLASS CRISIS.

This hint was given by Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU to the City Congress workers, when he halted for a short time here, while "en route" to Jarakhar from Wardha, to attend the Hamirpur Political Conference, Pandit NEHRU, however characterised this AS HIS PERSONAL VIEW.

Continuing he said that later development naturally will depend on the strength of the masses and that Federation will not come, IF THE NATION DEMONSTRATES ITS STRENGTH, BUT IF IT IS USHERED-IN, IT SHOULD BE COMBATED CONSTITUTIONALLY.
—A. P.

PROF. RANGA REJECTS OFFER

Not Ready To Enter Punjab On Condition

NEW DELHI: Feb. 7.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., has received a telegraphic communication from the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government, announcing that the Government permit Mr. Ranga to attend the Insurance Employees' Conference at Lahore, provided he leaves the Punjab immediately after its finish, without addressing any other meeting.

In his reply to the Chief Secretary, Prof. Ranga states:—

"It passes my imagination to think how you could have expected any public worker like myself to bind himself as per your demand to "leave the Punjab immediately thereafter without attending or addressing any other meeting." I can only say that your conditions, violating as they do every canon of civil liberties are unacceptable to me. Hence my inability to avail myself of your conditional permission to enter the Punjab.

"Please let me vehemently protest against the prohibitory order served on me by your Government. It is most unjust as it is most arbitrary. If I had already caused any disturbance of peace, etc. mentioned in the said order, it was the duty of your Government to have prosecuted me for it. But to adopt this means to prevent me from getting into direct contact with the Punjabi Kisans and Mazdoors does not at all become a responsible Ministry.

"I have to enter your province on many occasions and for many purposes, including the discharge of my duties as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. I, therefore, trust that your Government will see it fit to withdraw this order without any delay."—United Press.

POLITICAL SUFFERS FROM T. B.?

U. P. Govt. Contemplates Release

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

It is reported that the Congress Government is considering the question of release of Yashpal, a revolutionary prisoner reported to be suffering from tuberculosis in Naini Central Jail.

The release seems to be conditional on the report of the Medical Board regarding the condition of Yashpal's health. Mr. Jugal Kishore, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice saw Yashpal and some other political prisoners in jail.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia (extreme left) presided at the first annual "Social" of the Gujerat Research Society on Saturday last. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Mr. Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Behram Karanjia who were also present are seen in the group.

KARACHI DEMANDS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS STATUS

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

It is understood the question of constituting Karachi into a Congress province will crop up at the forthcoming session of the Congress at Haripura. A representation to this effect, it is learnt, has already been made to the Congress authorities.

It is pointed out in this connection that Karachi is the all-important centre of Congress activities so far as Sind is concerned, and yet it does not get the representation it deserves to the central Congress organisation because it is only a part of the Sind provincial Congress organisation. Other cities, such as Bombay, important in a similar way from the Congress point of view, have already been constituted as separate Congress provinces.

It will be recalled a claim for similar treatment for Karachi was made a few years back and at the Bombay Congress, a decision was also taken to set up a Provincial Congress for Karachi. At the same time, it was also decided to set up Ward Congress Committees in Karachi.

While effect to the latter part of the decision has been given, the former part—constituting Karachi into a separate Congress province—has not been given effect to.—United Press.

A. I. T. U. C. Executive

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Haripura on February 17 to consider the "Unity" resolution and the report of the Negotiation Committee, release of detenus, political prisoners and State prisoners, to frame workers' demands for placing them before the Congress and consider other matters regarding organisation.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST "VANDE MATARAM"

Muslim Congressman's Threat

MADRAS, February 7. (Delayed).

Mr. S. S. M. Bahmany, a Muslim Congressman, in the course of a statement to the Press, says that if the singing of the "Vande Mataram" song is not given up and a declaration to that effect is not made soon by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly, he will be forced to lead a group of 100 Khadi-clad volunteers to offer Satyagraha in front of the Assembly Chamber as a protest against the attitude of the Speaker.

Mr. Bahmany, protesting against the singing of the "Vande Mataram" song, asks: "Can we (Congressmen) not give up the Bengali song for the sake of Hindu-Muslim unity in this Province?"—United Press.

NO INTERVENTION BY RESERVE BANK

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

It is learnt that Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank has informed the Madras Premier that this Board considered representations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in respect of the Madras Debts Relief Bill yesterday, but has refused to intervene.—A.P.

"C.R." Surprised At Approach To Reserve Bank

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who arrived here from Wardha this evening, in an interview to the Press, said:—

"I was surprised to read in papers that Mr. C. R. Srinivasan was intending to move the Reserve Bank authorities to raise a point with the Governor-General to block the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill.

I never imagined that the Reserve Bank could be induced to start a conflict with the popularly elected Provincial Government over a measure of agricultural debts relief passed by overwhelming majorities in both the Chambers of the Legislatures.

I just understand that these suggestions have been summarily rejected as should have been expected."—United Press.

Madras Proposal Turned Down

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

It is understood from a telegram received from Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas from New Delhi that Mr. C. R. Srinivasan's proposal that the Reserve Bank should raise an objection to the Madras Debt Relief Bill has been rejected. —A. P.

ONE YEAR JAIL FOR SEDITION

LUDHIANA, February 7.

Mufti Mohammed Naim, President of the City Congress Committee, who is standing his trial for having delivered a speech alleged to be seditious, under Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, for the last eight months, in the Court of Mr. Adams, was convicted to-day under Section 124-A and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mufti Mohammed Naim has been recommended to be treated as a "B" Class prisoner.—United Press.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering Mr. Kali Nath Ray, Editor of the "Tribune", Lahore, performed the opening ceremony of the new premises of the "Daily Pratap" on the 4th instant.

100 ARRESTS IN KARACHI

Resentment Against Luari "Haj" Among Muslims

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

To-day is the second day of the Luari Haj, and already over a hundred volunteers and Maulvis have been arrested for offering Satyagraha to prevent the Muslim pilgrims from performing Haj ceremony and obtain certificates.

In addition to the 71 arrests effected yesterday, over forty persons have been taken into custody to-day till the time of wiring (2-50 p. m.).

More Jathas are pouring in from different parts of India to prevent the Luari Haj, which they characterise as pseudo-Haj. According to them, Mecca is the only place for performing the Haj ceremony.

A large police force, headed by high officials, are forming a cordon round the place and whosoever attempts to obstruct the pilgrims from proceeding to Luari is put under arrest.

Maulvi Karim Mohummad, Dictator of "Hizbullah," (Army of God) has sent the following telegram to the Sind Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries:

"Resign your offices or stop the Luari Haj, which is against Islam. Hundreds of volunteers arrested in connection with the Satyagraha under Hizubullah."—United Press.

(A 'peer' at a place called Luari, it is reported, has declared that instead of going to Mecca for 'Haj' or annual pilgrimage the Muslims can come and perform the 'Haj' at Luari, obtaining certificates from him entitling them to the same reward in heaven as they would get by going to Mecca.

This has created great resentment among the large mass of Muslims in Sind who regard the action of the 'Peer' as anti-Islamic.)

RADICAL CONFERENCE

Youth Leaguers Not To Participate In It

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

At the time of writing it is gathered that over 500 signatories in which are included members of G. P. C. C. raise their protest and declare non-participation in the Radical Youth Conference to be held on the 9th evening.

Youth Leaguers from different districts are announcing their non-participation.

Due to unconstitutional procedure in election of the Reception Chairman and the conference having debarred some Radical Youth Leaguers, fifty members of the Reception Committee have resigned.

CONGRESS AND STATES

Balwantray Mehta Criticises Wardha Recommendation

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the course of a statement to the Press about the resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the States, Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference says:—

Before coming to a decision on a momentous issue like this, I should have wished the Working Committee of the Congress to call in consultation some of the leading workers from States. It could certainly have availed itself of the advice of one of its own ex-members and a veteran Congress leader, who is to-day President of a Provincial Congress Committee and is also working as President of the All-India States' People's Conference. Dr. Pattabhi's advice and assistance might have been of signal service to the Committee and might have helped in making the proposed resolution more acceptable to the people of the States.

WHAT MAHATMA CONCEDED

The resolution dilutes the Calcutta resolution of 1928 and makes "Support" mentioned therein into "Moral Support". The clause about "Non-interference in the internal affairs of the States" which was expressly deleted at Calcutta in 1928 is again sought to be restored in the propos... resolution. People of the States, except in Gujarat enjoy to-day the right to form Congress Committees in States. This right was expressly conceded by Mahatmaji in his letter dated July 30, 1935, from Benares to Sjt. Sheth, the then General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference. The Working Committee by its resolution now proposes to deprive the people of the States of this right.

WELCOME DECISION

The assurances regarding Civil Liberties, Responsible Government, Federation and Congress Creed, as also the expression of "solidarity with the people of the States and of active vigilant interest in and sympathy with their movement for freedom" is heartening. Permission given to individual Congressmen to render assistance to the people of the States in their personal capacities in carrying on their struggle for freedom is also very welcome.

I hope that the issue of non-intervention will be reconsidered in the light of the views that the States Workers' Convention is likely to express and that a solution, satisfactory to both the parties concerned will be arrived at in Haripura.—United Press.

PROTEST FROM SANGLI

Wardha Decision Disapproved

SANGLI, Feb. 8.

A meeting of the Sangli Taluka Congress Committee held yesterday in the Committee's office at Sangli expressed strong disapproval of the Working Committee's resolution recently passed by the Working Committee at its sitting in Wardha, regarding the policy of the Congress towards States and States' people and their activities.

DISAPPROVE WARDHA DECISION.

The resolution further points out that the said resolution of the Working Committee is against Congress creed and policy and requests all people (especially) States' people to disapprove the policy of the Working Committee.

TELEGRAM TO JAWAHAR.

The Sangli Taluka Congress Committee has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President its disapproval regarding the States' policy as seen through the Working Committee's recent resolution.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

LEAVING THEIR CAR, WADE AND DONAVAN APPROACH TERROR KEEP ON FOOT---
GOSH, WADE--- TH' PLACE LOOKS EMPTY--
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT--- THAT STOLEN GOLD TRUCK MUST HAVE COME HERE!
WE'RE TAKIN' A CHANCE--- WALKIN' OPENLY LIKE THIS!
CAN'T HELP IT---- WHETHER THEY ARE LAYING A TRAP FOR US OR NOT, WE CAN'T AFFORD A DELAY!
INSPECTOR WADE AND DONAVAN! --- NINA, A PRISON CELL IS STARING YOU RIGHT IN THE FACE----
---BECAUSE I'M TAKING YOU TO THEM RIGHT NOW!
12-31
LYMAN ANDERSON
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